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Don Hawken

United States Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE 1936

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE
(NO. 6)

DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press notice)

JUNE 19, 1936.

The apparent eradication of the date-palm scale has led Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to revoke the Federal date-palm scale quarantine (no. 6), effective July 1, 1936. Under the quarantine, which was promulgated in March 1913, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots was regulated from certain areas in California, Arizona, and Texas on account of the *Parlatoria* scale, an injurious date-palm scale insect.

Eradication of this pest, which has been the subject of a vigorous eradication campaign conducted cooperatively by the affected States and the United States Department of Agriculture for a number of years, has apparently now been effected, as intensive inspection of the previously infested areas has revealed no infestation since 1934, the infestation at that time being extremely light. It is therefore believed that domestic quarantine restrictions may be removed with respect to the *Parlatoria* scale with safety to the date-growing areas.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE

(Effective on and after July 1, 1936)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of intensive field inspection work, that there is, at the present time, no known infestation in the States of Arizona, California, and Texas or elsewhere in the continental United States by the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*), and it is the belief of the Department that Notice of Quarantine No. 6, on account of the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*), with regulations, which was promulgated March 1, 1913, and which became effective on March 24, 1913, as well as amendment no. 1 thereto, promulgated November 18, 1932, which eliminated all reference in the quarantine and regulations to the *Phoenicococcus* scale, may now be removed with safety to the country as a whole.

Now, therefore, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by said Notice of Quarantine No. 6 and the amendment thereto upon the States of Arizona, California, and Texas, and do also hereby remove and revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, such removal and revocation to take effect on July 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of June 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 30, 1936.

Postmaster,

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed notice of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, lifting the date-palm scale quarantine.

This quarantine (no. 6) was promulgated in March 1913 to regulate the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from certain areas in California, Arizona, and Texas, on account of the *Parlatoria* scale, an injurious date-palm scale insect. By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, under date of June 11, 1936, quarantine no. 6 was revoked, effective July 1, 1936, and thereafter becomes noneffective.

You will please be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q. 392

PLANT IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

APRIL 13, 1936.

Experience has shown that many packages containing plant material restricted as to entry by foreign plant quarantines are daily being received in the mails without permit authorization for such entry, or in violation of a prohibition against the importation. Obviously, a large proportion of these packages are sent without any knowledge of the quarantine restrictions. At

the same time an increasing tendency is noted toward the use of the mails for authorized importations.

A convenient means was established several years ago for the orderly entry under permit of restricted plant material by mail when provision exists for entry by this means. Special mailing tags are provided for the material under permit, and these tags are to be transmitted to the sender. Instructions in four languages for sending the packages accompany the tags. Packages addressed by these tags are routed direct to the inspection station indicated on them and, after the material has passed inspection, are released to go forward to destination without the payment of additional postage.

Packages containing restricted plant material not sent forward in this manner are liable to be returned to the country of origin. However, to accord a more sympathetic treatment toward the addressee who has a package containing material of this character addressed to him but who has no permit for the entry or whose sender did not follow the instructions and use a special mailing tag, an opportunity will be given the addressee to apply for a permit to import such of the material as may be enterable by mail. Should the addressee fail to take advantage of this opportunity, disposition will be made of the package in accordance with existing postal, customs, and plant quarantine regulations covering the procedure.

Persons importing seeds of woody perennial plants are cautioned to apply for and receive a permit and mail tags and, in turn, supply the sender with these tags, if they are planning to import such seeds by mail. Field, vegetable, and flower seeds, when free from soil, unless prohibited or restricted entry by special quarantines, do not require a permit for importation. Flower seeds are defined as seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants, which are essentially herbaceous, namely, plants which perish annually down to, and sometimes including, the roots.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 37, NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE, WITH REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS (T. D. 44600, AS AMENDED BY T. D. 47515, SUPERSEDED) (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1936.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Notice of Quarantine 37, with revised rules and regulations applicable to nursery stock, plants, and seeds from certain foreign countries, has been reprinted by the United States Department of Agriculture as of January 1936, so as to include amendment 2 (T. D. 47515). It also includes footnote corrections and brings the appendices up to date.

Copies of the reprinted Notice of Quarantine will be sent to all collectors of customs for their information and guidance.

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for article 559 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 394 (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 274)

LIST OF TRUE BULBS, CORMS, AND TUBERS

(Exempted under regulation 6, sec. A (1), Quarantine No. 48)

JUNE 1, 1936.

The accompanying list of bulbs, corms, and tubers is issued for the information of inspectors of the Bureau who are assigned to the enforcement of the regulations of the Japanese beetle quarantine. It is believed that the information will

also be useful to shippers within the regulated areas. Regulation 6, section A (1), under Quarantine No. 48, reads as follows:

"True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers."

The key letter in parentheses before each name indicates whether the variety in question is a true bulb, corm, or tuber, (B) standing for true bulb, (C) for corm, and (T) for tuber. Plant roots of a bulbous nature not given on this list are, in most cases, fleshy rhizomes and are therefore not exempt from certification. (C) *Acidanthera*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone* (bulbous), (C) *Antholyza*, (C) *Babiana*, (T) *Begonia* (tuberous-rooted), (T) *Boussingaultia* (Madeira vine), (C) *Brodiaea*, (B) *Bulbocodium*, (C) *Calochortus* (Mariposa lily or globe-tulip), (B) *Camassia* (wild hyacinth), (B) *Chionodoxa* (Glory-of-the-Snow), (B) *Colchicum* (autumn crocus), (T) *Colocasias* (*Caladium esculentum* and fancy-leaved varieties), (B) *Cooperia* (evening-star and rainlily), (B) *Crinum*, (C) *Crocus*, (C) *Cyclamen*, (C) *Dierama*, (T) Cinnamon vine (*Dioscorea batatas*), (T) *Eranthis* (winter aconite), (B) *Erythronium* (troutlily or dog's-tooth violet), (B) *Eucharis* (amazonlily), (C) *Freesia*, (B) *Fritillaria* (fritillary), (B) *Galanthus* (snowdrop), (B) *Galtonia* (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summer hyacinth), (C) *Gladiolus*, (T) *Gloxinia* (see *Sinningia*), (B) *Hippeastrum* (house-amaryllis), (B) *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth, Dutch and Roman), (B) *Hymenocallis* (spiderlily), (B) *Iris*, bulbous (Dutch, Spanish, and English), (B) *Ismene* (see *Hymenocallis*), (B) *Ixia*, (B) *Ixiolirion*, (B) *Lachenalia* (cape-cowslip), (B) *Lapeyrousia* (*Anomatheca*), (B) *Leucojum* (snowflake), (B) *Lilium* (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) *Lycoris* (cluster-amaryllis), (B) *Milla* (Mexican star), (B) *Muscari* (grape and feathered hyacinths), (B) *Narcissus* (daffodil, jonquil), (B) *Nerine*, (B) *Ornithogalum* (Star-of-Bethlehem), (B) *Oxalis*, (B) *Pancratium*, (B) *Poltianthes* (tuberose), (B) *Puschkinia*, (T) *Ranunculus*, (B) *Scilla* (squill, star hyacinth), (T) *Sinningia speciosa* (gloxinia), (C) *Sparaxis* (wandflower), (B) *Sprekelia* (St. James lily), (B) *Sternbergia*, (B) *Tigridia* (tiger flower or shellflower), (C) *Tritonia* (*Montbretia*), (B) *Tulipa* (tulip), (B) *Vallota* (scarboro-lily), (B) *Watsonia* (buglelily), (T) *Zantedeschia* (*Richardia*) (calla, white, yellow, spotted; arum-lily), and (B) *Zephyranthes* (zephyrlily).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 395

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

JUNE 1, 1936.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised, effective March 16, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only.

Cut orchids.

Dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Floral designs or "set pieces", including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs other than bouquets and cut flowers.

Greensand or greensand marl, when treated and so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Imported peat, when shipped in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin.

Manure, peat, compost, or humus, when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

Orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

Mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form.

Osmunda fiber, osmundine, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea* and *O. claytoniana*).

Resurrection plant or bird's-nest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*).

Sheet moss (*Calliergon schribberi* and *Thuidium recognitum*).

Sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss, when dried and baled (Sphagnaceae).

Submerged aquatic plants, including—

Cryptocoryne spp.

Elgrass or tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*).

False loosestrife (*Ludwigia muleritii*).

Fish grass, Washington plant, or fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*).

Hornwort or coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.).

Water weed, ditch moss, water thyme, or anacharis (*Elodea canadensis*).

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 393

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS REMOVED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED FROM STERILIZED COTTONSEED, FROM THE PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA IN FLORIDA

(Issued under regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52—domestic)

APRIL 13, 1936.

In accordance with the authorizations contained in regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52 (domestic), on account of the pink bollworm, notice is hereby given that baled cotton lint, baled cotton linters, and products thereof produced or manufactured from sterilized cottonseed may be moved interstate from the regulated area in Florida without restriction, other than that a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture must be secured and attached to the articles or shipping papers in accordance with the methods prescribed in regulation 15 of said quarantine.

The removal of treatment requirements for the above-mentioned products is considered safe due to the fact that no pink bollworm infestation has been found in the regulated area of Florida during the 1935 season.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1936.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, extending the Dutch elm disease quarantine, by which you will be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN IDAHO

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 1, 1936.

The State of Idaho has reestablished places for terminal inspection under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, embodied in section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped either under the certificate of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture."

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Idaho may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

Postmasters within the State of Idaho shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Idaho named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Blackfoot.	Jerome.	Pocatello.
Boise.	Lewiston.	Rathdrum.
Bonnets Ferry.	Moscow.	Rupert.
Burley.	Nampa.	St. Anthony.
Caldwell.	New Plymouth	Sandpoint.
Emmett.	Parma.	Twin Falls.
Idaho Falls.	Payette.	Weiser.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ADDITIONAL PLANT-INSPECTION PLACE IN OREGON

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 9, 1936.

Postmasters in the State of Oregon are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Warren, Columbia County, and this place should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of Oregon to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM ABROAD

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 9, 1936.

Under various orders, quarantines, and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, the entry into the United States of certain plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted. (See United States Official Postal Guide, July 1935, sec. 49, pp. 233-234 and also arts. 389 and 559 to 565 inclusive of the Customs Regulations of 1931.) As an aid in enforcing these or subsequent orders, quarantines, and regulations, provisions have been made by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, concurrently with the Postal and Customs Services, to insure closer inspection of such importations.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and customs officers are stationed at the following post offices:

Atlanta, Ga.	Hidalgo, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Port Arthur, Tex.
Bellingham, Wash.	Houston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Blaine, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Presidio, Tex.
Boston, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	Rio Grande City, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.	Laredo, Tex.	Roma, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Los Angeles, Calif. (in-	St. Paul, Minn.
Calexico, Calif.	cluding San Pedro).	San Diego, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	San Juan, P. R.
Del Rio, Tex.	Naco, Ariz.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Douglas, Ariz.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
El Paso, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Pensacola, Fla.	

The procedure agreed to is as follows:

All parcel post or other mail packages from foreign countries which, either from examination or external evidence, are found to contain plants or plant products shall be dispatched for submission, or actually submitted to the plant quarantine inspector (art. 564 (e), Customs Regulations of 1931) at the most accessible of the foregoing places, who shall pass upon the contents, under the plant quarantine act, and with the cooperation of the customs and postal officers, either (1) release the package from further plant quarantine and examination and endorse his decision thereon; or (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., for disposition. If so diverted, the plant quarantine inspector shall attach to the package the yellow-and-green special mailing tag addressed to the proper quarantine station. The package shall also be accompanied by customs card form 3511 and transmitted in accordance with the appropriate provisions of article 367 (a) (JR 12a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

The customs officers at San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D. C., shall keep a record of such packages as may be delivered to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the return thereof shall prepare mail entry to accompany the dutiable package and deliver it to the postmaster for delivery or onward dispatch; or in appropriate cases subject the shipment to formal customs entry procedure.

The plant quarantine inspector may require the entire shipment to be returned to the country of origin as a prohibited importation, in which event he shall endorse his action thereon and deliver the shipment over to the collector of customs, who shall in turn deliver it to the postmaster for dispatch to the country of origin. If the plant material, upon examination, is deemed dangerous to plant life, the collector of customs shall permit the plant quarantine inspector to destroy immediately both the container and contents. In either case the plant quarantine inspector shall notify the addressee of the action taken and the reason therefor. If the objectionable plant material forms only a portion of the contents of the mail package and in the judgment of the inspector the package can safely be delivered to the addressee, after removing and destroying the objectionable material, such procedure is authorized. In the latter case the inspector shall place in the

package a memorandum (B. E. P. Q. Form 387) informing the addressee of the action taken by the inspector and describing the matter which has been seized and destroyed and the reasons therefor. Mail packages received at San Juan, P. R., and Honolulu, Hawaii, shall be accorded treatment as herein prescribed at these two ports and not diverted to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash.

Packages containing plants or plant products received in closed mail dispatches made up direct to post offices (located at a customs port at which no plant quarantine inspector is stationed) not included in the foregoing list of post offices or such packages which are forwarded to these post offices from the post office of original receipt without having received plant quarantine examination, shall be forwarded by the collector of customs through the postmaster (accompanied by customs card form 3511 in the manner heretofore described) to the most accessible of the post offices listed above for treatment in accordance with the foregoing instructions. Packages discovered at post offices where no customs officer is located shall be forwarded by the postmaster under his official penalty envelope addressed to the collector of customs at the most accessible of the post offices listed for appropriate treatment as prescribed herein.

HARLEE BRANCH,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

B. P. Q. 357, Supplement No. 3

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ON SEED POTATOES

FEBRUARY 28, 1936.

Following is the text, in translation, of decree no. 64961, of August 8, 1935, supplementing the decree of July 12, 1923, on the importation of seed potatoes into Argentina (pp. 13 and 14, B. P. Q. 357) :

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of seed potatoes introduced into Argentina shall be "certified seed potatoes", meaning thereby that they have been grown in cultures registered in the special service for the certification of seed potatoes, subject to preestablished regulations, and periodically inspected by the above-mentioned service, under Federal or State Departments of Agriculture or official experiment stations of the country of origin.

EACH CONTAINER MUST BEAR A COPY CERTIFICATE

ART. 2. Each container of certified seed potatoes shall have affixed thereto the certification ticket (tag) granted by the official service that certified the tubers.

NAME OF VARIETY TO BE INDICATED

ART. 3. If the name of the variety of the potatoes is not inscribed on the certification tag, it must be stamped on the container.

ARTS. 4 and 5. Transitory.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 360, Supplement No. 1

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ISLAND OF CYPRUS

MAY 23, 1936.

The order in council, no. 1643, June 21, 1935, of the Governor of Cyprus, amends order in council no. 1421, April 23, 1931, by substituting the following form of phytosanitary certificate for the one originally prescribed (see p. 8 of Circular B. P. Q. 360) :

This is to certify that¹ the living plants or plant products/a sample of the living plants or plant products/included in the consignment, of which particulars

¹ Strike out what is not applicable.

are given below¹ were/was thoroughly examined on the _____, (date)
 by _____, a duly authorized official of the _____ (name of inspector) _____ (name of the
 _____, and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious
 inspection service)
 insect, pest, or disease having been found¹ _____ in/on them,
 and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate¹
 has/have not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with
 _____, disinfected with _____)¹ prior/imme-
 diately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on
 _____ (date)

 (signature)

 (official status)

Date _____

Number and description of packages _____

Distinguishing marks _____

Description of living plants or plant products or parts thereof _____

Stated to be grown at _____

Exported by _____

Name and address of consignee _____

Name of vessel or particulars of route _____

Date of shipment _____

Port or place of entry _____

Additional certificates attached (details of any special certificate in respect of
 imports specifically scheduled by the importing country).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 368, Supplement No. 1

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF POLAND

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

APRIL 11, 1936.

According to article 11 of the decree of the Polish Minister of Finance on
 Customs Procedure, October 4, 1933 (see p. 9 of B. E. P. Q. 368), the certificates
 mentioned in articles 1, 2, 3, and 5 of that decree must be issued either in the
 Polish language or in that of the exporting country. The customs office has the
 right to require a translation into Polish of a certificate in a foreign language.

When Circular B. E. P. Q. 368 was prepared, the Polish texts of those certi-
 ficates were not available; they have now been received from the Polish Ministry
 of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, which states that the English translation
 has no official status and that the official text is that in the Polish language.

For the convenience of inspectors the texts of those certificates are here
 presented in both English and Polish.

PREScribed POTATO CERTIFICATE

Country of origin _____

No. _____

Certificate of health and origin for potatoes

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned _____ (full name and official title)
 certifies that the shipment of potatoes described below was inspected and:

(1) Is free from the following-named diseases and pests, as well as from the
 eggs and larvae of such pests;

Wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*; powdery scab, *Spongospora subter-
 ranea*; Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*), *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*; potato

¹ Strike out what is not applicable.

tuber worm, (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*; and the potato nematode, *Heterodera schachtii rostochiensis*;

(2) Was grown in a locality free from the said diseases and pests and at least 20 km from the nearest place where the wart disease has been determined, and 50 km from the nearest place where the Colorado beetle is known to occur;

(3) Was shipped in new, *unused containers*, without packing;

(4) Was shipped in *containers* provided with seals in a railroad car bearing the inscription: (insert inscription);

(5) All articles employed in packing (containing) the potatoes included in the shipment are free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae) named in paragraph (1).

Description of shipment

Weight of shipment -----
 Number and kind of containers -----
 Marks on containers -----
 Railroad car numbers -----
 Varietal names of potatoes -----
 Administrative district -----
 Name and address of shipper -----
 Name and address of consignee -----
 Date -----
 [SEAL] ----- (Signature)

Wzór świadectwa zdrowia i pochodzenia ziemniaków.
 Kraj pochodzenia -----
 No -----

ŚWIADECTWO ZDROWIA I POCHODZENIA ZIEMIĄKÓW

(Ważne w ciągu 30 dni od daty wystawienia)

Niżej podpisany² ----- (full name and official title)
 zaświadcza, że ziemniaki, zawarte w niżej oznaczonej przesyłce, zostały zbadane i że:

(1) Są wolne od następujących chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw tych szkodników: rak ziemniaczany (*synchytrium endobioticum*) parch prós zysty (*Spongospora subterranea*), chrząszcz Colorado (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), mól ziemniaczany (*Phthorimaea operculella*) i mątwik ziemniaczany (*Heterodera schachtii rostochiensis*);

(2) Zostały wyprodukowane w miejscowości wolnej od powyższych chorób i szkodników i odległej co najmniej 20 km od najbliższego miejsca, w którym stwierdzono raka ziemniaczanego (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) i 50 km od najbliższego miejsca, w którym stwierdzono chrząszcza Colorado (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*);

(3) Są w nowem nieużywanem opakowaniu³
 bez opakowania

(4) Są w opakowaniu opatrzonem³ plombą z napisem -----
 w wagonie opatrzonym

(5) Wszelkie przedmioty, użyte do opakowania zawartych w posyłce ziemniaków, są wolne od wymienionych pod p. (1) chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw tych szkodników.

Opis przesyłki

Waga przesyłki -----
 Liczba i rodzaj opakowania -----
 Znaki (Signum) na opakowaniu -----
 Nr. wagonie -----
 Odmiana ziemniaków -----
 Okręg administracyjny -----
 Nazwisko i adres wysyłającego -----
 Nazwisko i adres odbiorcy -----
 [PIECZĘĆ] ----- dnia ----- 19 ---- r.

Podpis -----

²Nazwisko, imię i charakter urzędowy funkcjonariusza służby ochrony roślin.

³Nieodpowiadające przesyłce ----- skreślić.

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Country of origin -----
No. -----

Certificate of health and origin for plants

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned ----- (full name and official title) certifies that the (description of plants and plant products) included in this shipment, and all the articles serving as packing therefor, have been inspected and are:

(1) Free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae of the latter) named in Appendix V (Appendix A to this summary) to the decree of October 4, 1933, on Customs Procedure (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552), and were produced in an establishment free from those diseases and pests;

(2) ⁴The nursery products included in the shipment were produced in a locality free from wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*; and

(3) ⁴The earth contained in the shipment originated in ground not infected with wart disease.

Description of shipment

Weight of shipment -----
Quantity and kind of containers -----
Marks on containers -----
Railroad car numbers -----
Administrative district -----
Name and address of shipper -----
Name and address of consignee -----
Date -----
[SEAL] ----- (Signature)

Wzór świadectwa zdrowia i pochodzenia roślin.

Kraj pochodzenia -----
No. -----

ŚWIADECTWO ZDROWIA I POCHODZENIA ROŚLIN

(Ważne w ciągu 30 dni od daty wystawienia)

Niżej podpisany,⁵ ----- (full name and official title), zaświadcza, że zawarte w przesyłce⁶ (description of plants and plant products) oraz wszelkie przedmioty służące do ich opakowania zostały zbadane i że:

(1) Są wolne od chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw szkodników wymienionych w załączniku III do rozporządzenia Ministra Skarbu z dnia 9 października 1934 r. o przepisach wykonawczych do rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 27 października 1933 r. o prawie celnym i zostały wyprodukowane w zakładzie (na plantacji) wolnym (nej) od powyższych chorób i szkodników;

(2) Zawarte w przesyłce wytwory produkcji roślinnej zostały wyprodukowane w miejscowości wolnej od raka ziemniaczanego (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).⁷

(3) Zawarta w przesyłce ziemia nie pochodzi z terenu zarażonego rakiem ziemniaczanym (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Opis przesyłki

Waga przesyłki -----
Liczba i rodzaj opakowania -----
Znak (Signum) no opakowaniu -----
Nr. wagonu -----
Okręg administracyjny -----
Nazwisko i adres wysyłającego -----
Nazwisko i adres odbiorcy -----
[PIECZĘĆ] ----- dnia ----- 19___ r.
Podpis -----

⁴ Strike out the clause that does not apply to the shipment.

⁵ Nazwisko, imię i charakter urzędowy funkcjonariusza służby ochrony roślin.

⁶ Wyszczególnić zawarte w przesyłce wytwory produkcji roślinnej.

⁷ Nieodpowiadające przesyłce ----- skreślić.

CERTIFICATE OF PURITY FOR CLOVER AND RELATED SEEDS

This certificate is amended to read as follows:

The seed testing station at (locality of station) certifies that in the samples taken from (number of sacks) sacks provided with lead seals and labels (tags) of that establishment, containing seeds of clover (*Trifolium* spp.), alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.), sand clover (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), sweet clover (*Melilotus* spp.), and timothy (*Phleum pratense*),⁸ numbered as follows: analysis has not revealed a single dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) seed.

At the same time, this establishment declares that the inspection for *Cuscuta* was effected in the following manner: The sample was taken from at least three places in each sack, namely, near the top, middle, and bottom, when inspecting the seeds of red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), crimson clover (*T. incarnatum*), alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.), sand clover (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), sweet-clover (*Melilotus* spp.) and birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), respectively, 100 grams of seed being taken from the mixed sample of each sack separately; in the same manner, 50 grams of seed were taken from the mixed sample of each sack when inspecting white clover (*Trifolium repens*), alsike clover (*T. hybridum*), *Lotus uliginosus*, and timothy (*Phleum pratense*),⁸ respectively, and that the seeds mentioned in the present certificate represent, after the elimination of sacks in which dodder was determined, more than half the total weight of the seeds inspected.

Description of shipment

Marks of the seeds -----

Gross weight of shipment -----

Number of sacks -----

Full name and address of shipper -----

Full name and address of consignee -----

[SEAL]

(Signature of Director of Seed Testing Station.)

Date.

Wzór świadectwa dla przywozonych z zagranicy nasion konieczyny, lucerny, przelotu, nostrzyku, komonicy i tymotki.

ŚWIADECTWO BADANIA NA KANIANKĘ

Stacja Oceny Nasion w----- (locality of station) stwierdza, że w próbach, pobranych z zaplombowanych i opatrzonych etykietą tej stacji ----- worków nasion konieczyny, lucerny, przelotu, nostrzyku, komonicy, tymotki,⁹ oznaczonych następującymi numerami -----, przeprowadzona analiza nie wykryła ani jednego ziarna kanianki.

Jednocześnie Stacja stwierdza, że badanie na kaniankę zostało przeprowadzone z zachowaniem następujących przepisów; przynajmniej z trzech miejsc, u góry, ze środka i dołu każdego worka pobrano próbkę, z której po wymieszaniu wzięto do oznaczenia w każdym worku oddzielnie ----- przy konieczynie czerwonej, inkarnatce, lucernach, przelocie, nostrzyku i komonicy pospolitej ----- 100 gramów nasion, przy konieczynie: białej i szwedzkiej, komonicy błotnej oraz tymotce ----- 50 gramów nasion oraz że nasiona, na które niniejsze świadectwo jest wydane, stanowią, po wyeliminowaniu worków, w których stwierdzono obecność kanianki, więcej niż połowę ogólnej wagi badanej partji nasion.

Oznaczenie przesyłki

Nazwa nasion -----

Waga przesyłki brutto -----

Znaki zbadanej przesyłki -----

Imię, nazwisko i adres nadawcy -----

Imię, nazwisko i adres odbiorcy -----

[PIECZEC]

Podpis Kierownika Stacji:

-----, dnia ----- 19-- r.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

⁸ Strike out what is not applicable.

⁹ Niepotrzebne skreślić.

B. E. P. Q. 374, Supplement No. 1

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF ANTIGUA,
BRITISH WEST INDIES**

MAY 12, 1936.

The proclamation of March 4, 1936, supersedes that of March 8, 1935.

The new proclamation remains effective for 1 year from March 4, 1936.

The provisions of the new proclamation are identical with those of the proclamation of March 8, 1935.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 396

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominican Republic has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio of the Dominican Republic.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The texts themselves should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BASIC LEGISLATION

Third sentence of article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic, and law no. 938 of May 23, 1928, as amended.

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these quarantine orders, decrees, and laws, the term "The Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Dominican Republic, and the term "The Secretary" means the Secretary of State for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of that Republic.

LAW GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

Import permit required.—Law no. 938, May 23, 1928, section 1, prohibits the introduction into the Republic from any exterior source, through any maritime or frontier port, of any plant material, such as plants and seeds of any kind intended for propagation, unless the introducer possesses a special permit, signed by the Secretary, indicating the quantity, kind, origin, and other identifying data deemed necessary. The regulations promulgated by decree no. 1287, May 24, 1935, under law no. 938, prescribe that the importer shall apply to the Department of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic for a permit to import plant material and that such material shall be inspected on arrival.

Authorized ports of entry.—Section 2 of law no. 938, as amended by law no. 906, May 23, 1935, designates Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Barahana, and Puerto Plata as the exclusive ports for the introduction of such plant material.

SPECIAL ORDERS, DECREES, AND LAWS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

The Government of the Dominican Republic controls the importation of plants and plant products by the following special orders, decrees, and law, under the authority of law no. 938. These are arranged as nearly as practicable in chronological sequence.

PRODUCTS WHOSE IMPORTATION IS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED PROHIBITED EXCEPT FROM THE UNITED STATES

Executive Order No. 80, of September 17, 1917, prescribes that: The importation of cottonseed into the Dominican Republic is at present prohibited, except from the United States. Cottonseed from that country must be certified by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture as being free from contagious organisms and insect pests. No cottonseed that is not so certified will be permitted to enter the Dominican Republic. This action is taken to prevent the introduction of contagious plant diseases and of insect pests from foreign countries.

Executive Order No. 508, of June 2, 1920, amends order no. 80 by prescribing that cottonseed may not be imported from the United States unless it is also accompanied by a certificate issued by the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine affirming that the seed proceeds from a district not infested by the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF COCONUTS FROM PUERTO RICO

Executive Order No. 4, of June 10, 1919, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. Owing to the existence in Puerto Rico of the bud-rot disease (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler) of the coconut palm, the importation of coconuts from that island into the Dominican Republic is for the present prohibited.

ART. 2. To protect the domestic coconut palm cultures, no species of coconut may be imported from any other place or country without previous authorization by the Department.

IMPORTATION OF EMPTY SACKS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

Decree No. 203, of July 16, 1925, as amended by no. 1224 of November 19, 1929, and no. 310 of January 5, 1932, to prevent the introduction of diseases and insect pests injurious to agriculture, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction into the territory of the Republic is prohibited of any kind of empty sacks which have contained fruits and plant products, as well as of material derived from such used sacks.

ART. 2. Any such sacks, or material derived therefrom, imported in contravention of this decree will be held by the customs for reexportation or burning within 7 days of the date of arrival, at the expense of the importer.

Provided, that new sacks, which were used for the first time for the exportation of maize (decree no. 1224 of Nov. 19, 1929), or starch (decree no. 310 of Jan. 5, 1932), in quantity equal to those exported, and under a mark registered by the Department, which permits their identification, may be imported if accompanied by a fumigation certificate issued by competent authority.

PERMIT REQUIRED TO IMPORT SUGARCANE

Decree no. 494 of July 26, 1926, prescribes that a permit be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic to import sugarcane.

POTATO REGULATIONS

Importation from certain countries prohibited.—Decree no. 971 of June 8, 1928, as amended by decree no. 1079 of December 31, 1928, and no. 822 of September 12, 1933, to prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited of potatoes proceeding directly or indirectly from any European country except Spain (decrees nos. 1079 and 822), and from Miquelon, St. Pierre, Newfoundland, and South Africa, in which the existence of potato wart has been announced.

ART. 2. *Importation permitted under certification.*—The introduction of potatoes is permitted from countries not mentioned in the preceding article when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of the official plant protection service of the country of origin, certifying that the product was examined and that in the district where it was grown neither potato wart nor Colorado beetle exists.

IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS AND FRUITS PROHIBITED FROM FIJI ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO

Decree no. 1122 of May 6, 1929, in virtue of the existence in the Fiji Islands and Puerto Rico of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.), whose entry into this country is to be prevented, the importation is prohibited of plants, parts of plants, and fruits of any variety of banana or plantain from those sources.

INTRODUCTION OF INJURIOUS INSECTS AND ANIMALS RESTRICTED

Decree no. 1162 of June 6, 1929, to prevent the introduction of insects and animals harmful to agriculture, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited of any species of insects or animals that may be prejudicial to the national agriculture, unless a permit has been issued in advance by the Secretary to the interested person. Such permit shall indicate the class, order, family, tribe, genus, subgenus, if any, and the species to which the insect or animal belongs, that he wishes to import, as well as the country of origin.

IMPORTATION OF CONIFERS PROHIBITED

Decree no. 1185 of September 20, 1929, to prevent the introduction into the Republic of diseases of the pine known as rusts, caused by *Uredinales*, which exist in America and Europe, the importation is prohibited of living plants of any class of conifer.

IMPORTATION OF PADDY RICE PROHIBITED

Decree no. 119 of April 25, 1931, to prevent the introduction of certain insect pests and plant diseases of rice from various countries, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of paddy rice from any exterior source, and by any means, is prohibited.

ART. 2. Excepted from this prohibition are small quantities of seed rice consigned to the Department exclusively for experimental culture.

The inspector of plants and seeds will disinfect such seed rice before delivering it to the departmental consignee.

RICE DISEASES AND PESTS EXISTING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

This decree lists the following insect pests and diseases as attacking rice crops in foreign countries:

Insects

- Chilo plejadellus* Zinck (rice stalk borer).
- Chilo simplex* Butl. (Asiatic rice borer).
- Diabrotica duodecimpunctata* Fab. (spotted cucumber beetle).
- Diabrotica soror* Lec. (western spotted cucumber beetle).
- Diatraea saccharalis* Fab. (sugarcane borer).
- Diatraea venosata* Wlk. (spotted borer).
- Eutheola rugiceps* Lec. (sugarcane beetle).
- Haplothrips japonicus* Matsumura (thrips).
- Haplothrips oryzae* Matsumura (thrips).
- Laphygma frugiperda* S. and A. (fall armyworm).

Lissorhoptrus simplex Say (rice water weevil).
Oxya velox Fab. (Acrididae).
Oxya vicina Fab. (Acrididae).
 (Parnara) *Chapra mathias* Fab. (rice skipper).
Solubea pugnax Fab. (Pentatomidae).
Systema frontalis Fab. (Chrysomelidae).

Diseases

Piricularia (oryzae) grisea (Cke.) Sacc. (rice blast).
Tilletia horrida Tak. (rice smut).
Ustilaginoides virens (Cke.) Tak. (rice green smut).

Importation of rice straw and other wastes prohibited.—Decree no. 792 of August 7, 1933, for the protection of rice cultures in particular and of agriculture in general, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The entry through the ports of the Republic is prohibited of straw and other wastes of rice used as packing material for any kind of imported merchandise.

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS, ACACIA, CASUARINA, AND ROSA PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Decree no. 810 of August 30, 1933, to prevent the introduction of the cottony cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi* Mask.), which is distributed in various countries, including Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the United States, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction is prohibited of living plants, or parts thereof, of *Citrus* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Casuarina* spp., and rose plants in general, from any source, unless accompanied by an official certificate of the plant-protection service of the country of origin, affirming that the plants or parts of plants listed in the shipping documents have been inspected and found free from the pest *Icerya purchasi* Mask. in any stage of development.

ART. 2. The inspectors of sanidad vegetal (plant health) will subject all plants or parts of plants of the above-mentioned genera or other species which are hosts of *Icerya purchasi* Mask., to inspection, and in case this parasite is found upon them in any stage they will proceed to destroy all infested plant material.

B. E. P. Q. 397

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GRENADA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony of Grenada, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the plant-protection ordinance of June 1, 1906, and the proclamations and regulations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the agricultural authority of the colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
 Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GRENADA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

The plant quarantine ordinance of June 1, 1906 (no. 7 of 1906).
The noxious weeds ordinance of March 23, 1912 (no. 2 of 1912).

SUMMARY¹⁰

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.):¹⁰ Importation into the colony prohibited from any place out of the colony, to prevent the introduction of the red-ring disease (*Aphelenchus cocophilus* Cobb) (proclamation of Apr. 4, 1919, p. 4).

Sugarcanes and sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation from Barbados, directly or indirectly, prohibited (except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council), to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease (proclamation of Jan. 5, 1921).

Sugarcanes and sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) from Trinidad, British West Indies: Importation prohibited of all varieties, except the Uba sugarcane plant when imported by the Agricultural Department of Grenada, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease (proclamation of May 30, 1924).

Banana plants (suckers), *Musa* spp., from all places except the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Isles, British West Indies), St. Vincent, and Barbados:¹⁰ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) (proclamation of Dec. 14, 1922, p. 4).

Cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.), parts thereof, and cacao beans from Trinidad, British West Indies: Importation, directly or indirectly, prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Surinam witches-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel) (proclamation of Oct. 24, 1928).

All succulent fruits (including apple, apricot, cherry, citrus, grape, guava, mango, nectarine, peach, pear, and plum):¹⁰ Importation prohibited from Africa, America (Central and South), Australia, Azores, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cape Verde, France, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Madeira, Malta, Palestine, Spain, and Turkey, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

The importation of such fruits from countries other than those above named is prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin affirming that the fruit was not grown in any area infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and that it did not pass through any area so infested (proclamation of Sept. 10, 1930, as amended by the proclamation of Feb. 8, 1932).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Coconuts in the husk (*Cocos nucifera* L.) imported into Grenada are subject to immediate treatment with efficient fungicides and to planting under quarantine conditions; then to be kept under observation by the superintendent of agriculture. Any resulting plants suspected of disease may be destroyed¹⁰ (proclamation of Apr. 14, 1919, p. 4).

Cottonseed and seed cotton: Importation from St. Vincent, British West Indies, prohibited, except under license given by the Governor or the superintendent of agriculture and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license (proclamation of Feb. 4, 1924).

Lime plants (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), and parts thereof, including the fruits:¹⁰ Importation prohibited from all countries and places, except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, to prevent the introduction of withertip disease (*Gloeosporium limetticolum* Clausen) (proclamation of July 1, 1925, p. 4).

¹⁰ Concerns the United States. Except as thus indicated, there are no restrictions upon the entry into Grenada of plants and plant products of the United States and no phytosanitary inspection certificate is prescribed.

PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE

(June 1, 1906)

As defined by this ordinance, "plants" includes growing plants, cuttings, buds, and grafts, bulbs, roots, seeds, and berries, also fruits and vegetables; "port of entry" means the port of St. Georges and any other port or place in the colony designated by the Governor for the importation of plants.

The ordinance empowers the Governor in Council, by proclamation, to prohibit or to restrict the importation of plants as above defined, either generally or with respect to any country or place. He is also authorized to seize prohibited "plants" offered for entry into the colony; to apply such treatment to imported "plants" as may be deemed necessary at the expense of the importer; and to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions and intentions of the ordinance.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ORDINANCE

(Mar. 23, 1912)

This ordinance empowers the Governor, with the consent of the legislative council, to make, modify, or revoke regulations to prevent the introduction into the colony, or the sale of any plant, seed, or grain that is likely to propagate or spread the growth of noxious weeds.

B. E. P. Q. 398

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the French colony of New Caledonia and its dependencies has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translation of decree no. 103 C, January 27, 1934.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF NEW CALEDONIA

(Including the Futuna, Alofi, Huan, Loyalty, and Wallis Islands, and the Isle of Pines)

GOVERNOR'S DECREE No. 103 C, JANUARY 27, 1934

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into New Caledonia and its dependencies of roots, seeds, flower bulbs, earth, and vegetable manures, and other similar goods, as well as packing materials that have served for their transportation, is subject to the following restrictions:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. The products named in the preceding article must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate issued by the competent authority of the place of origin, and in certain cases visaed by the consular authority, wherein it is stated that in the country of origin no injurious diseases or parasites are present in the kinds of products imported.

DISINFECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

ART. 3. The imported products, in order to be admitted into the colony, without reference to their origin, may be subjected to disinfection, for which the administration of the colony will establish regulations.

All imported plants, grains, or products which on arrival are found to be infected or attacked by parasites must be destroyed at the expense of the importers.

ENTRY UNRESTRICTED

ART. 4. Agricultural and horticultural products, kitchen vegetables, grains, and fruits intended for consumption are free from the preceding provisions.

ART. 5. Seeds intended for food purposes are not subject to any special regulation.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 6. The importation of coconuts, seed hulls of coconut palms, and basket-making goods of coconut palm leaves that originate outside the archipelago of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands into New Caledonia and its dependencies is absolutely prohibited. Every product of this kind that is seized on arrival in Noumea shall be destroyed by burning.

POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED

ART. 7. Potatoes will be admitted to entry only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the exporting country and affirming that they were inspected on shipment and were free from any kind of pest.

Tubers found on entry to be infected are to be returned or destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 399

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA,
BRITISH WEST INDIES**

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Presidency of Dominica, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the plants-protection ordinance, 1927, and proclamations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the agricultural superintendent of the Botanic and Agricultural Department of Dominica.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently or nor as a substitute for the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The ordinance and proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA, BRITISH
WEST INDIES**

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plants-protection ordinance, 1927, approved April 23, 1927.

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as the plants-protection ordinance, 1927.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. In this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Disease" means any disease affecting trees, shrubs, or herbs caused by or consisting in the presence of any pathogenic animal or vegetable organism which the Governor may declare to be a disease within the meaning of this ordinance.

"Pest" includes any parasitic, epiphytic, or other animal or vegetable organism, and also any insect or other invertebrate animal (in any stage) affecting or injurious to trees, shrubs, or herbs, which the Governor may declare to be a pest within the meaning of this ordinance.

"Tree", "shrub", "herb", respectively, include the fruit or any product of any tree, shrub, or herb, and the roots, trunks, stems, branches, fruits, leaves, or other parts thereof severed from any tree, shrub, or herb, including emptied pods or husks.

Section 3 empowers the Governor to appoint a chief inspector and as many inspectors as may be necessary.

Section 4 authorizes the Governor to rent or lease land for the purposes of the ordinance.

Sections 5 and 6 authorize the Governor to prohibit, or to permit under conditions specified by him, the importation of plants, parts of plants, plant products, soil, packing material, things, and substances, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise deal with material entered in violation of a proclamation.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

(Proclamation no. 12, Aug. 5, 1932)

Importation into the presidency is absolutely prohibited of the articles named in the first schedule to this proclamation from the countries named therein, with all earth and soil packed therewith and all packages, coverings, wrappings, and containers.

The importation of the articles named in the second schedule is prohibited from all countries, together with all earth and soil packed therewith, and all packages, coverings, wrappings, and containers, unless and until the prescribed conditions shall have been complied with: *Provided*, That all fruit and vegetables that may be imported into the presidency from the British Isles, Canada, and the British West Indies shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible authority in the country of export, stating that the product does not originate in a prohibited country.

FIRST SCHEDULE—ARTICLES ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED

Banana (*Musa* spp.), fruit of: Importation prohibited from all countries except Barbados and the islands of the Leeward Island Colony (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Islands), to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), fruit of: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and all other countries, except the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned in this paragraph, to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

All other fruits except plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries, except the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, and the United States of America, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.).

All vegetables except onions, potatoes, canned or processed vegetables: Importation prohibited from the same sources as fruits to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.).

Johnson grass (*Holcus halepensis* L.): Importation prohibited from all countries to prevent the introduction of this noxious weed.

Soil: Importation prohibited from all countries to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

SECOND SCHEDULE—IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Sugarcane, sugarcane seedlings and plants, and all parts of the cane: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of mosaic diseases (virus).

Banana plants and parts thereof: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

Citrateae, rooted plants and parts thereof: Importation prohibited unless under license from the Governor and unless accompanied by a certificate signed

by a responsible inspecting officer stating that the district from which such plants originate has not been affected by, or has been free for the preceding 2 years from, citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hasse).

Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), fruit of: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases. (This applies to the islands of the West Indies other than those named above under the same caption.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton, and all packages, coverings, bags, or other articles that have been used to contain those products: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).

Sprouted coconuts and coconuts in the husk (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) and parts thereof: Importation prohibited, unless under license granted by the Governor, to prevent the introduction of witches' broom (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel).

(Proclamation no. 3, Feb. 20, 1934)

Except as indicated above, plants and plant products originating in the United States may be exported to Dominica, British West Indies, without an inspection certificate or other restriction, but such products may be inspected on arrival and, if deemed necessary, subjected to treatment or destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 400

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Portugal has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of decree no. 22389, March 29, 1933, and decree no. 20535, November 20, 1931, of the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture, and reviewed by the Direção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas of that ministry.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree No. 12740, November 26, 1926, article 2, paragraph 2.

Decree No. 15331, April 9, 1928, article 1.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Elms (*Ulmus* spp.) from any source: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz) (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 5, p. 3.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from America: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931, art. 2, p. 5).

Potatoes from the island of Madeira: Importation into the Azores prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Bacterium solanacearum*, E. F. Sm., bacterial wilt (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 6, p. 5).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants or parts thereof for propagation from extra-European countries: Importation subject to a previous authorization from the Direção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas. Phytosanitary certificate of competent authority required with each shipment (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, arts. 2 and 3, p. 2). See paragraphs (a) to (g) of article 3 for special certification for certain groups of plant material.

Seeds of horticultural, field, or forest plants, from any country, or living plants or parts thereof for propagation from any European country: May be imported without a previous authorization, if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of the country of origin (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, arts. 1 and 3, pp. 2 and 3).

Fruits from any source: Importation into continental or insular Portugal subject to inspection on arrival especially for scale insects, San Jose scale in particular (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 9, p. 4).

Potatoes from sources other than America: Phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming freedom of the source from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931, art. 3, p. 5).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933; Diário do Governo, I: 75, Apr. 1, 1933, pp. 447-449)

PLANT MATERIAL NOT SUBJECT TO AN IMPORT AUTHORIZATION

ARTICLE 1. The importation is permitted from European or extra-European countries, without previous authorization, of seeds of horticultural, field, and forest plants, and of living plants and parts thereof for propagation (stocks, wild plants, scions, rhizomes, bulbs, tubers) from European countries, except those mentioned in articles 5 and 6.

PLANT MATERIAL SUBJECT TO SPECIAL IMPORT AUTHORIZATION

ART. 2. The importation into the mainland or the adjacent islands of living plants or parts thereof for propagation (stocks, cuttings, scions, rhizomes, tubers, and bulbs) from extra-European countries, whether or not those countries belong to Portugal, except the adjacent islands, is subject to a special authorization of the Direção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. Shipments of living plants, or parts of living plants, intended for propagation, must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates indicating origin, issued by authorities of the official phytosanitary inspection service of the country of origin. These must indicate the names of shippers and consignees, the exact description of the goods, marks, quantity, weight, and phytosanitary condition and, in particular, with respect to:

(a) Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), a declaration that they are free from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta trifolii*, *C. gronowii*, *C. suaveolens*, etc.).

(b) Beans (*Vicia faba* L.) and peas (*Pisum sativum* L. and *Lathyrus odoratus* L.), a declaration of freedom from broomrape seed (*Orobancha crenata*, *O. minor*, etc.).

(c) Rooted plants, cuttings, bulbs, tubers, rootstocks, and other parts of plants that have been in contact with soil; a declaration that they were grown in ground free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and located at least 5 km from any focus of that disease.

(d) Rooted pear trees, cuttings, scions, or buds, the same declaration as in (c): also that in the locality of growth fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.) does not occur.

(e) Rooted chestnut trees (*Castanea* spp.) scions, or buds, in addition to the declaration of paragraph (c), another to the effect that chestnut canker

(*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.) does not occur in the locality in which the trees were grown, and that no planting or grove of chestnut trees attacked by the ink disease (*Phytophthora cambivora* (Petri) Buis) exists within at least 5 km of the place of growth.

(f) Grapevines, cuttings, or scions, in addition to declaration (c) one to the effect that the material proceeded from vines free from the virus disease known in France as "court-nous."

(g) Potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants (*Solanum tuberosum*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, and *S. melongena*), all the data prescribed by decree no. 20535 of November 20, 1931, and the regulations approved by decree no. 21172 of April 27, 1932.

PLANTS MUST BE FREE FROM SOIL

ART. 4. Rooted plants, bulbs, rhizomes, and tubers, must be free from earth, and, according to the case, be packed in sphagnum moss, or peat.

ART. 5. The importation of elms (*Ulmus* spp.) is prohibited.

ART. 6. The importation into the Azores of potatoes from Madeira is prohibited.

ALL IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

ART. 7. All plants or parts of plants imported into continental or insular Portugal for propagation are subject to inspection.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

(1) Inspection is effected in the customs offices of Lisbon, Oporto, Ponta Delgada, Horta, Angra do Heroismo, and Funchal.

(2) Seeds of plants, except alfalfa, pea and bean seeds, are free from inspection.

(3) Exceptionally, the entry of plants may be effected at customs offices other than those above named on permission of the Direction-General of Customs at the request of the Direction-General of Agriculture, which will send one or more inspectors to make the necessary inspection.

(4) The merchandise will be delivered to the consignee only after he has presented to the customs the duplicate of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chief of the Division of Phytopathological Inspection, or by one of the officials referred to in this article.

FUMIGATION MAY BE REQUIRED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 8. All plants, and especially apple, orange, olive, and other fruit trees, must be fumigated by the phytopathological inspection service before delivery to the consignee, provided that the inspectors deem it necessary.

FRUITS INSPECTED FOR SCALE

ART. 9. Fruits imported into the mainland or the adjacent islands will be inspected in customs offices and released only when found entirely free from exotic coccids, and especially from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

POTATO IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

(Decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931; *Diario do Governo* 1^o Serie, no. 268, Nov. 20, 1931)

ARTICLE 1. The importation of potatoes into continental Portugal and the adjacent islands (Azores and Madeira) is permitted only when the potatoes originate in and proceed from a country possessing properly organized phytopathological services.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN POTATOES PROHIBITED

ART. 2. The importation of American potatoes is expressly prohibited through any port of continental Portugal or the adjacent islands.

ART. 3. Shipments of potatoes from other countries must be accompanied by an inspection certificate affirming freedom of place of growth from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle.

Since potatoes may not be imported from the United States into Portugal, the remaining regulations under this decree are omitted.

B. E. P. Q. 401

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

JUNE 12, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Spain has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of the Spanish decrees and orders and reviewed by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (Servicio Nacional de Fitopatologia, Ministerio de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees and orders, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original decrees and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

BASIC LAW

(Law on the extermination of crop pests and protection against the same, May 21, 1908)

CONCISE SUMMARY

Since the orders of April 19, 1929 (p. 4) and April 20, 1932 (p. 5), practically constitute an absolute embargo against the importation of plants and fresh plant products from the United States into Spain, reference to those orders alone is necessary, except with respect to the unrestricted material covered by the law of May 21, 1908, articles 22 and 32. (See item under "Importation unrestricted.")

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch: Introduction of viable eggs, larvae, and pupae into nonphylloxerated provinces of Spain prohibited unless enclosed in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed (law of May 21, 1908, art. 27).

Grapevines and dry stems: Importation into Spain and adjacent islands prohibited (law of May 21, 1908, art. 29).

Trees, shrubs, and plants from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention and are infested with phylloxera may not be imported into nonphylloxerated provinces (law of May 21, 1908, art. 31).

Chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) and its products, from China and Japan to prevent the introduction of chestnut canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And. (order of Dec. 21, 1922).

Live plants and parts thereof, including seeds, attacked by injurious parasites.

Live insects injurious to plants, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs of such insects.

Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.

Soils or other materials containing parasites injurious to plants, when the soils, etc., accompany living plants.

Containers that have served for the transportation of the above-mentioned products: Importation prohibited (decree of June 20, 1924, art. 1).

Fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof, including cuttings, scions, etc., of fruits: Importation prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, United States, and Union of South Africa, to prevent the introduction of the injurious plant pests and diseases named in the order of April 19, 1929, as extended by the decree of August 14, 1934. (See pp. 4 and 5.)

Cottonseed and seed cotton from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil, *Anthonomus*

grandis Boh., and the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund. (orders of Apr. 19, 1929, and Nov. 5, 1923; see pp. 4 and 5).

Coconut fiber (decree of Oct. 31, 1931, see p. 7).

Potatoes, their leaves, stems, and peelings, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, from France, Germany, Poland, and other European countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle (order of Nov. 3, 1931).

Plant parasites against which certification is required (order of Apr. 20, 1932; see pp. 5 et seq.).

Banana plants or parts thereof: Importation into the Territory of the Canary Islands of plants or parts thereof, of *Musa* spp. from any source prohibited.

Living plants, straw, and other by-products, and other articles of plant origin, such as trunks, roots, leaves, used supports—even though exported from Madeira as fuel—as a precaution against the introduction of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.) (order of May 28, 1934).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch, viable eggs, larvae, and pupae: Importation and transportation in viable condition permitted into nonphylloxerated Provinces only in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed with sealing wax (law of May 21, 1908, art. 27).

Grapevines and cuttings thereof, of American species, may be imported into nonphylloxerated Provinces only under a special authorization of the respective provincial agricultural council (law of May 21, 1908, and order of Dec. 31, 1909, as amended by that of Dec. 14, 1914).

Trees, shrubs, and plants of all kinds except grapevines, from countries which do not adhere to the Berne Convention, may be imported into or through nonphylloxerated Provinces only when accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate (law of May 21, 1908, art. 30, par. 3; this applies only to plant material proceeding from countries in which phylloxera does not occur; art. 31).

Cottonseed: Importation and distribution must be passed upon by the State Cotton Commissary. Prohibited from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States (orders of Nov. 5, 1923, and Apr. 19, 1929).

Ornamentals with a minimum quantity of soil adhering to the roots, admitted from Belgium, France, and the Netherlands under certification (orders of Nov. 8, 1929, June 28, 1930, and Nov. 9, 1931).

Potatoes: Each shipment to be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the tubers were grown in a locality free from potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., and that the place is situated not less than 20 km from any crop attacked by that disease (order of June 4, 1928). Also a prohibition against importation of potatoes from France, Germany, and other countries infested with the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say (order of Nov. 3, 1931).

Mushroom spawn: Phytosanitary certificate required affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before being sown, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms, and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops (order of Nov. 18, 1931, see p. 8).

Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds, fresh or dried fruits, fresh vegetables, cereals, dried legumes, etc., must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from the parasites named in the order of April 20, 1932, pages 5 et seq. The order of March 6, 1929, contains a list of products subject to certification.

Dried fruits imported through Hamburg, when forwarded to Spain, must be accompanied by a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate and by a new one issued by the phytopathological officials of the port of Hamburg (order of May 16, 1933, see p. 7).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds, dried plants properly prepared for herbariums, cut flowers, and products other than grapevines (art. 22, law of May 21, 1908) may enter Spain without other restrictions than those resulting from measures to prevent the spread of diseases other than phylloxera, except as provided in article 30 (law of May 21, 1908, art. 32).

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED PARASITES

(Royal order no. 976, of Apr. 19, 1929; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 114, Apr. 24, 1929)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. From April 25, 1929, in order to prevent the introduction into Spain of the plant parasites later specified, the importation of products originating in the following-named countries is prohibited:

Japan, United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand.—All kinds of fresh fruits, and the plants, shoots, scions, etc., of all fruits, and mulberry trees, as a protection against the insect pests:

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., the San Jose scale.

Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale.

Dialeurodes citri Riley and Howard, citrus whitefly.

Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.

And against the cryptogams:

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight or pear blight.

Phyllosticta solitaria E. and E., apple blotch.

Bacterium citri Hasse, citrus canker.

Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States of America: Seed cotton and cottonseed, the cultures of which are attacked by the cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boh., and the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund. (see also order of Nov. 5, 1923, restricting the entry of cottonseed).

EXTENSION OF THE PROHIBITION

(Decree of Aug. 14, 1934; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 228, Aug. 16, 1934)

ARTICLE 1. As a preventive measure against the introduction into, transit through, and distribution of San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., in Spain, the importation is prohibited of all kinds of fresh fruits, as well as living plants and parts thereof (scions, buds, greenhouse plants, etc.), which originate in, or proceed from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Portugal, and South Africa.

NOTE.—Since the San Jose scale is widely distributed in the United States this decree is undoubtedly applicable.

PARASITES AGAINST WHICH CERTIFICATION IS REQUIRED

(Order of Apr. 20, 1932; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 115, Apr. 24, 1932)

In connection with the order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, no. 624, of March 1, 1932, concerning a list of diseases and enemies of plant cultures, against which Spain especially desires to be protected, and to which certificates issued by the French phytopathological service are to be adjusted with respect to shipments of living plants directed to Spain: This ministry has resolved to transmit the list of insects, fungi, and bacteria whose presence in consignments of plant products from any source, which are shipped to Spain, or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the importation of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts which those parasites attack, and of articles that may serve as vehicles of infection.

Certificates of official phytopathological services of the various countries that export plant products and living plants to Spain must affirm the non-existence in the respective country of the diseases or pests caused by the agencies named in the said list.

List of insects, fungi, and bacteria whose presence in consignments of plants and plant products exported to Spain or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts which those parasites attack, and materials that may serve as vehicles of infection.

INSECT PESTS

(*Aleyrodes*) *Dialeurodes citri* Ashm., citrus whitefly, and other species of the same genus.

Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil.

(*Aonidiella*) *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., San Jose scale, on fresh fruits of any kind.

Coccus viridis Green, green scale, on coffee fruits and citrus plants.

Epitrix cucumeris Harr., potato flea beetle.

Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.

(*Lasphegysia*) *Grapholitha molesta*, oriental fruit moth, in fresh fruits.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

Pectinophora gossypiella Saund., pink bollworm.

Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.

(*Saskiaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ., white peach scale on apple (*Malus sylvestris* L.), apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), cherry-laurel (*Laurocerasus* spp.), grape (*Vitis* spp.), jessamine (*Jasminus* spp.), locust (*Robinia* spp.), mulberry (*Morus* spp.), peach (*Amygdalus persica* L.), pear (*Pyrus communis* L.), poplar, Canadian (*Populus deltoides* Marsh), sophora (*Sophora japonica* L.), spindle tree or burningbush (*Euonymus*), white beam (*Sorbus aria* Cranz.), willow (*Salix* spp.), cacao pods (*Theobroma cacao* L.).

Sesamia calamistis Hmps., stalk borer of maize and millet.

Exotic fruit flies.

FUNGI AND BACTERIA

Ascochyta chlorospora Speg., shot hole and fruit spot of *Prunus*.

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, quince, and other cultivated or wild Pomaceae.

Bacterium citri Hasse, citrus canker, on citrus plants and fruits.

Ceratostomella (*Graphium*) *ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman, Dutch elm disease.

Corticium koleroga (Cke.) v. Hoehn., koleroga.

Corticium salmonicolor B. and Br., pink disease, on citrus plants, parts thereof, fruits, and peelings.

Diaporthe perniciosa Marchal, fruit tree canker.

Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut canker.

Fusarium cubense E. F. Sm., Panama disease, banana wilt, on plants and fruits of *Musa* and *Ananas*.

Guignardia bidwelli (Ellis) V. and R., black rot of grape, on rooted and unrooted cuttings of American and European grapes.

Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw., apple rust, on plants and fruits of apple and *Juniperus virginiana*.

Neofabraea malicorticis (Cordley) Jackson, black-spot canker of apple, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, and quince.

Phyllosticta solitaria E. and E., apple blotch, on plants and fruits of *Malus*.

Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart, on potato tubers; fruits and green parts of all Solanaceae, including tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers.

Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seyn.) v. Hoehn., black rot of sugarcane on plants and fruits of *Musa* and *Ananas*.

A COPY OF ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR DRIED FRUITS IMPORTED AT HAMBURG

(Order of May 16, 1933; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 143, May 23, 1933)

Under reservation of the suspension of this order if the condition of shipments makes it advisable, shipments of dry or desiccated fruits proceeding from the port of Hamburg will be admitted into Spain only when accompanied by a copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued by authorized technical officials of the country of origin for each lot forming the shipment; these certificates must be verified by the German technical officials of the port of Hamburg.

In addition, each such shipment must be accompanied by a phytopathological inspection certificate issued by the Hamburg technical officials. Finally, these shipments must be found in a satisfactory condition upon inspection by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service.

IMPORTATION OF COCONUT FIBER PROHIBITED

(Decree of Oct. 31, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 305, Nov. 1, 1931)

Prohibits the importation of coconut fiber into Spain, in order to assist the esparto grass industry.

CERTIFICATION OF MUSHROOM SPAWN REQUIRED

(Order of Nov. 18, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 325, Nov. 21, 1931)

Each shipment of mushroom spawn offered for importation into Spain must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official of the phytopathological authority of the country of origin, affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before sowing (the method of disinfection being stated); further, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms (*Agaricus campestris* L.), and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops.

B. E. P. Q. 402

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

JUNE 13, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Austria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of regulations promulgated to prevent the introduction into Austria of phylloxera, San Jose scale, the apple maggot or fruit fly, Colorado potato beetle, potato wart, and other injurious insects and diseases.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct, but it is not intended to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

OBJECTS OF AUSTRIAN PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS

The plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Austria are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Austria of phylloxera (*Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* Fitch), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa (Doryphora) decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*, Syn. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and of other injurious insects and diseases.

BASIC LAWS

International Phylloxera Convention of November 3, 1881 (R. G. Bl. no. 105 of 1882).

Customs law of June 10, 1920, article 2 (St. G. Bl. no. 250, 1920).

Federal law of July 12, 1929, part II, articles 12 and 13 (B. G. Bl. no. 252, 1929).

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, as well as composts, used props, and supports, phylloxera eggs, and live insects: Importation prohibited from any country to prevent introduction of phylloxera (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881; ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896). See page 4.

Plants and plant products attacked by injurious plant pests and diseases: Importation and transit prohibited (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 1; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See pages 5 and 6.

Potatoes, rooted plants with soil, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and corms, tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries, previously used packing material, earth, and manure from the United States, Belgium, and continental European France: Importation prohibited throughout the year (decree of July 18, 1932, as amended by that of Dec. 19, 1935; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932; see arts. 11 and 14, p. 8).

Fresh potatoes: Importation and transit prohibited from countries in which wart disease occurs, to prevent the introduction and spread of that disease (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 1; B. G. Bl. no. 25, 1930).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including scions, cuttings, etc.: Importation permitted if shipment is accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate affirming freedom from phylloxera in the prescribed form (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, and ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896). See page 4.

Fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs (deciduous), and other deciduous trees and shrubs, including stocks, scions, and cuttings: Importation permitted if shipment accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a disinfection certificate to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 5; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 6.

Plants other than those indicated in the preceding item: Shipments must be accompanied by an inspection certificate affirming freedom from San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 6; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Plants with balls of earth: Importation and transit permitted of shipments from the United States, Canada, and France (not including Corsica and French overseas colonies) if accompanied by certificates affirming not only freedom from San Jose scale, but also from the Colorado beetle and other injurious insects (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 6 (2); B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Vegetables and truck crops other than potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries may be imported from the United States, Belgium, and continental European France from November 15 to March 14 only (decree of July 18, 1932, as amended by that of Dec. 19, 1935; see arts. 12 and 16, pp. 8 and 9).

Fresh apples and pears: Importation permitted from any country only when certified as free from San Jose scale and apple fruit fly (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 8; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Fresh potatoes grown in south European and north African countries and islands may be transported through France for importation into Austria if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and certificate of origin (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 11 (3); B. G. Bl. 222, 1932).

Potatoes, eggplants, and tomatoes from France: Importation and transit permitted under certification of freedom from Colorado potato beetle (decree of June 15, 1929; B. G. Bl. 206, 1929).

Fresh potatoes from countries in which wart does not occur: Importation and transit permitted under prescribed conditions if certified as to origin and freedom from wart and other injurious diseases (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 2; B. G. Bl. 25, 1930).

Seed potatoes: Importation by rail permitted from any country not infested with Colorado potato beetle under certificate of origin and health and guaranty that they are select seed potatoes (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 4; B. G. Bl. 25, 1930).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Cut flowers, seeds, bulbs, fruits (except grapes, apples, and pears), and vegetables: Importation and transit unrestricted (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, and ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896; see also decree of July 18, 1932, art. 8). See page 5.

Cut flowers, fresh fruits (except grapes, apples, and pears), and other fruits, preserved or dried fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean plants, as well as seeds, are not affected by articles 5 to 9 of the decree of July 18, 1932 (see art. 10 of that decree). See page 7.

Dried or processed plant products: Importation and transit not affected by articles 11 to 13 of decree of July 18, 1932 (art. 10 of that decree and art. 3 of the decree of June 15, 1929). See pages 7 and 8.

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PHYLLOXERA

Based upon the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the following restrictions were promulgated by the ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, January 24, 1890, and November 8, 1896.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

The importation into and transit through Federal territory is prohibited from any country of:

- Grapevines, including stocks and cuttings, with or without roots.
- Grapevine stems, dry or fresh, whole or parts, leaves.
- Any shipment containing leaves or stems of grapevines.
- Composts, used props or supports, phylloxera eggs, or live insects.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF TABLE GRAPES PERMITTED

The importation and transit are permitted of table grapes in well-packed boxes, cases, or baskets, as well as in barrels of any size, which are easy to open for inspection, if free from grapevine stems and leaves.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF PERMITTED UNDER RESTRICTION

Shipper's declaration and phylloxera certificate required

Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including scions, cuttings, etc., from nurseries, gardens, greenhouses, hotbeds, orangeries, etc., except the grapevine, may be imported under the following conditions:

1. Those products must be securely packed in such a manner that the necessary inspections can be made.

2. Each consignment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration furnishing the following data:

(a) Affirming that the entire contents of the consignment are from his establishment.

(b) Indicating the destination and the address of the consignee.

(c) Affirming that the consignment contains no grapevines.

(d) Indicating whether or not the consignment includes plants with earth on the roots.

(e) Bearing the signature of the shipper.

3. Each consignment must be accompanied also by an inspection certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin certifying—

(a) That the plants are from ground separated from any grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.

(b) That the ground itself contains no grapevines.

(c) That the place has not been used as a depot for grapevines.

(d) That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their complete extirpation has been effected by repeated toxic applications and investigations for a period of 3 years, insuring the total destruction of these insects and of roots.

CUT FLOWERS, SEEDS, BULBS, FRUITS (EXCEPT GRAPES), AND VEGETABLES, IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

The importation and transit of cut flowers, seeds, and bulbs free from earth, grape seeds, wine, fruits of any kind (except grapes), and vegetables is unrestricted by the phylloxera regulations, and entry may be made through any customs port of entry (see also art. 8, decree of July 18, 1932, on apples and pears, p. 7).

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The following restrictions upon the importation into, and transit through, the Federal territory of Austria were imposed by decree no. 222 of the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, of July 18, 1932, B. G. Bl. no. 222, of 1932), as amended by decree no. 483, effective January 1, 1936 (B. G. Bl., no. 131, Dec. 19, 1935), on the basis of

article 2 of the customs law of June 10, 1920 (St. G. Bl. no. 250, of 1920), and of article 12 of the plant protection law of July 12, 1929 (B. G. Bl., no. 252, of 1929).

SHIPMENTS ATTACKED BY PLANT PESTS OR DISEASES, IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, or transit through, Austrian Federal territory is prohibited of shipments of any kind, from foreign countries, which are attacked by an injurious plant pest or disease, and which may cause the introduction of such a pest or disease.

Articles 2 and 3 prescribe that all plant-quarantine requirements shall be met at the frontier port of entry and provide for the inspection of shipments from foreign countries.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PARTICULAR PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

POTATO WART AND PHYLLOXERA

Article 4 prescribes that the special provisions for protection against potato wart and phylloxera shall not be affected by this decree.

SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE FRUIT FLY, INSPECTION CERTIFICATE AND DISINFECTION REQUIRED

ART. 5. (1) The importation from any country into Federal territory of deciduous fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs, as well as of other deciduous trees and shrubs, including stocks, slips, cuttings, and scions thereof, is permissible only when each shipment—

- (1) Is accompanied by a certificate issued by the official plant-protection service of the exporting country declaring that: (a) Upon inspection it has been found free from injurious plant pests and diseases; and (b) in the exporting country an effective disinfection with hydrocyanic-acid gas was carried out, in connection with which each plant or package (bale, basket, packet, etc.) was provided with a seal of the official plant-protection service (the impression of which is to be borne by the certificate) in such a manner that a substitution of the plants for others is precluded; and
- (2) The shipment corresponds to those conditions.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED WITH PLANTS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 5 (1)

ART. 6. (1) Without prejudice to the exception in article 10, each shipment of living plants and parts of plants, other than those indicated in article 5 (1), must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant-protection service of the exporting country affirming that upon inspection they were found free from San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases.

(2) However, shipments of rooted plants and parts of plants with balls of earth fall also under the provisions of article 12.

IMPORTATION BY RAIL, WATER, AND MAIL PERMITTED

ART. 7. The importation of shipments of all the kinds referred to in articles 5 and 6 is permitted by rail, water, and mail only.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR APPLES AND PEARS

ART. 8. The importation of apples, pears, and refuse or waste from those fruits, from any country into Federal territory, is permissible only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant-inspection service of the country of origin affirming that, upon inspection, they were found free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) and apple fruit fly or maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).

TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS

ART. 9. (1) The provisions of articles 5 (1), 6, 7, and 8 apply also to transit traffic through Federal territory.

(2) The transit of shipments of the kinds indicated in articles 5, 6, and 8, which, when effected by rail, ship, or mail, is exempt from the special import restrictions when such shipments are transported in closed, undamaged containers or wrappers, or in sealed cars on a through bill of lading from one foreign country to another.

UNRESTRICTED PRODUCTS

ART. 10. The traffic restrictions of articles 5 to 9 do not apply to cut flowers, fresh fruits (other than apples and pears), and other fruits, preserved fruits, dried fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants, as well as seeds.

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF SUBTERRANEAN PLANT PARTS, INCLUDING POTATOES, ALSO OF TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS, AND STRAWBERRIES, FROM UNITED STATES, CANADA, BELGIUM, AND CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN FRANCE

ART. 11. The importation and transit of fresh potatoes, rooted plants (parts of plants) with balls of earth, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and corms, as well as tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries from certain countries, to be named (see art. 16), that are already invaded by the Colorado beetle or menaced by it, into or through the Federal territory is prohibited throughout the year.

ART. 12. The importation and transit of other vegetables and truck crops from the above-named countries into or through the Federal territory is for the present permitted only from November 15 to March 14.

ART. 13. The importation and transit of shipments of the kinds indicated in articles 11 and 12, which are only transported in transit through the countries referred to in article 11, but which do not originate there, are permitted into or through the Federal territory without regard to the provisions of the potato wart law and the decree promulgated thereunder, for the present only from November 15 to March 14 and on condition that their origin is apparent from the freight documents or from a phytosanitary certificate of origin issued by the plant protection service of the country of origin or a special declaration of a customs authority of a railroad or port.

PREVIOUSLY USED PACKING MATERIALS, EARTH, AND MANURE ENTRY AND TRANSIT PROHIBITED

ART. 14. Wrappers and materials of any kind which have served for packing or storing the products, or refuse thereof, referred to in articles 11 and 12, leaves and other refuse (peelings), as well as earth, manure, and compost, from the countries named in Article 16, are excluded from entry into, and transit through, the Federal territory.

DRIED OR PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT NOT RESTRICTED

ART. 15. The traffic restrictions of articles 11 to 13 do not apply to shipments of dried products and processed foods, such as dried potatoes, potato flour, canned tomatoes, and vegetables, etc.

COUNTRIES IN WHICH COLORADO BEETLE OCCURS

ART. 16. As countries (localities) which are now infested by the Colorado potato beetle (art. 11), the United States of America, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France are so declared.

When necessary, the foregoing regulations may be extended to other countries that may become infested or menaced by that pest.

CLEARANCE OF TRANSIT SHIPMENTS

ART. 17. Any shipment affected by this decree, which is intended by the shipper for transit, may be cleared through the customs in the Federal territory only when it is treated, in accordance with the corresponding kind of shipment among those mentioned in articles 5, 6, 8, 12, and 13, and the above-described certificate, or an import permit may be produced in particular cases for such a shipment.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED IN GERMAN AND IN THE LANGUAGE OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ART. 18. (1) The official certificate prescribed in this decree must be furnished both in the language of the country of origin and in German, or be provided with a certified translation in German. The date of the certificate shall not be more than 3 weeks prior to the date of shipment.

DIVERSION OF SHIPMENTS TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE FRUIT FLY

ART. 19. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may divert the entry and transit of shipments governed by the preceding regulations, if through them an introduction of San Jose scale or apple fruit fly is to be apprehended.

ART. 20. Penalties.

ART. 21. Revocation of earlier decrees.

B. E. P. Q. 403 (supersedes P. Q. C. A. 301)

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

JUNE 13, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of France has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of the appropriate French legislation.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the original laws, decrees, orders, and circulars, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of December 17, 1814, article 34. San Jose scale.

Law of July 15, 1878, and of August 2, 1879, prohibiting the importation of potatoes.

Law of June 21, 1898, prohibiting the importation of certain products.

Law of July 15, 1921, prohibiting the importation of grape seedlings.

Law of July 13, 1922, prohibiting the importation and transit of potatoes.

Law of July 20, 1927, requiring the coloring of foreign clover seeds.

Law of January 11, 1932, prescribing the standards of purity and germinability for grass seeds.

SUMMARY

The importation of living plants and parts of plants except seeds from the United States into France is prohibited by the decree of March 8, 1932, as amended; the importation of potatoes from the same source is prohibited by the decree of July 13, 1922, article 1.

The entry of fresh fruits from the United States also is governed by the decree of March 8, 1932, as amended.

The importation of forage-crop seeds is restricted by the law of July 20, 1927, the decree of November 18, 1927, and the order of July 5, 1933; and the importation of chestnut seeds is prohibited by the decree of November 26, 1930. The importation of other seeds is unrestricted.

The above are the only French plant-quarantine import restrictions with which United States exporters and shippers need be concerned. These restrictions and prohibitions are indicated in the summary by footnotes.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevines, cuttings, leaves, used supports, composts, and molds (decree of May 15, 1882); dry grapevines and cuttings (Circular No. 1619 and decree of July 8, 1882): Importation prohibited from any source to prevent the introduction of phylloxera.

Woody plants from Italy (except conifers, palms, cacti, and citrus plants, which may enter throughout the year; fresh cut flowers for perfumery, herbaceous and semiligneous plants, which may enter from November 1 to May 1, inclusive; the cut flowers and plants enumerated may enter throughout the year if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the scale *Diaspis pentagona* Targ. However, woody plants, except apricot, almond, bignonia, catalpa, cherry, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, lilac, peach, plum, and sophora, whose importation and transit are absolutely prohibited, may enter from November 15 to April 15 if found free from that scale (Circular No. 4454, Oct. 25, 1913).

Chestnut—Living plants, fruits, and seeds from the Far East and from countries that have not taken measures against the chestnut-bark disease or canker (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.):¹¹ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of that disease. (Letter of the Minister of Agriculture, Mar. 26, 1921.) The above does not apply to Italy (Journ. Off. Oct. 4, 1921). See page 12.

Plants of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* from any source:¹¹ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of a needle cast (*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae* Syd.) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930). See page 12.

Living plants and parts thereof from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States:¹¹ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) (decree of Mar. 8, 1932, as amended by the ministerial orders of Apr. 8, June 23, Aug. 2, Nov. 2, 1932, and Sept. 22, 1934). See page 6.

Forest products from Czechoslovakia which may serve as carriers of the nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.) (decree of Dec. 1, 1921, and letter of Minister of Agriculture, Nov. 30, 1921).

Potatoes from any country: Importation prohibited if found on arrival in France to be infected with the wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) (decree of Dec. 19, 1910, and Circular No. 4129, May 4, 1911).

Potatoes from the United States:¹¹ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 1). See page 9.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, living plants, tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, bulbils, root crops, and fresh vegetables from Germany and Great Britain.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and fresh vegetables from the Netherlands:¹² potatoes from Spain: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree and order of Apr. 18, 1932; decree of May 21 and May 23, 1932, and decree of Jan. 17, 1933).^{13 14}

¹¹ Items bearing this footnote number affect products of the United States.

¹² The portion of the decree of Apr. 18, 1932, concerning living plants, flower bulbs, and root crops from the Netherlands was revoked by the decree of May 21, 1932, leaving effective the prohibition against fresh vegetables and potatoes from that country. However, the order of Oct. 14, 1935, authorizes the importation and transit of fresh vegetables from that source during the period Oct. 15 and Mar. 15.

¹³ However, exceptionally, the importation of seed potatoes may be permitted from the above-named countries under conditions established by the Minister of Agriculture (decree and order of Apr. 18, 1932).

¹⁴ The decree of June 30, 1934, revokes that of Mar. 1, 1934, and provides for the importation of selected and unselected seed potatoes from Great Britain under the conditions established by the decree of Jan. 17, 1933, on the basis of certification by the plant protection authorities of that country, namely, a special authorization in advance. The certificate must affirm that the potatoes were grown more than 75 km from the nearest infestation of Colorado potato beetle and that the shipment was inspected and found free from plant-feeding insects and other pests liable to propagate in agricultural districts and orchards.

Cuscuta (dodder) seeds and forage crop seeds containing *Cuscuta*:¹⁵ Importation from any source prohibited (decree of Feb. 21, 1908). See page 10.

Mixed grass seeds for forage crops, and grass seeds that are unfit for sowing:¹⁵ Importation from any source prohibited (law of Jan. 11, 1932). See pages 10 to 12.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seedlings of shrubs, other than those of the grapevine: To be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin (Phylloxera Convention of Berne, Nov. 3, 1881, art. 3; decree of Aug. 28, 1882). Since the importation of any living plants is prohibited from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States, the above is not applicable to those countries.

Woody plants from Italy: See the same item under "Importation prohibited" for exceptions to the prohibition.

Living plants, fruits, and seeds of chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) from Italy: May be imported into France only when accompanied by a certificate of origin; a precaution against the introduction of chestnut canker (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.) (decree of Mar. 8, 1921, and notice in Journ. Off. Oct. 4, 1921).

Fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States must be free from infestation by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say)¹⁵ (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 2). See page 9.

Fresh fruits from countries in which San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) is known to occur, namely, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States:¹⁵ Will be admitted into France only when accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the government of the country of origin (the Federal Government of the United States) affirming freedom from diseases and pests, and especially from San Jose scale.

The finding of that pest in a shipment of fresh fruit may result in its rejection or fumigation at the importer's expense. A certificate of origin must accompany every shipment of fresh fruits from other countries (decrees of Mar. 8 and 15, 1932; orders of Apr. 8, May 9, June 23, Aug. 2, and Nov. 2, 1932, and July 22, 1933; decree of Apr. 5, 1933). See page 7.

Seed potatoes: May be imported from Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain, only under special import permits granted upon application to the French Ministry of Agriculture (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 2).

Coniferous plants of genera other than *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*:¹⁶ May be imported only when accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent official plant-protection service of the country of origin attesting that the shipment does not include plants of the above-named genera, and that the plants and cultures from which they came had been inspected and found free from needle cast (*Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* Syd.) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930). See page 12.

Forage-crop seeds, such as alfalfa, red clover, white clover, alsike clover, yellow-sand clover, birdsfoot trefoil, and hairy lotus, may be imported into France only when free from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.)¹⁶ (decree of Feb. 21, 1908), but provision is made for the entry of seeds after the removal of the dodder seeds (circulars nos. 4020 and 4066). See page 10.

Seeds of clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) may be imported only when at least 5 percent of the seed has been artificially colored to show its foreign origin¹⁶ (law of July 20, 1927, and decree of Nov. 18, 1927). See page 10. Procedure for coloring clover seeds (order of July 5, 1933).

Grass seeds that meet the prescribed standards of purity and germinability may be imported into France¹⁶ (law of Jan. 11, 1932). See pages 10 to 12. Method of sampling grass seeds prescribed (decree of June 13, 1933). See page 12.

Seeds other than forage crop, coniferous, and chestnut seeds may be imported into France without restriction, as provided in article 2 of the Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, to which France subscribed.¹⁶

¹⁵ See footnote no. 11.

¹⁶ See footnote no. 11.

The same applies also to wine, grape seeds, vintage grapes in tightly closed barrels, grape marc in closed casks or barrels, table grapes in securely closed but easily opened boxes or baskets, and cut and potted flowers, except as restricted when coming from Italy.

Cut flowers imported by airplane may enter only through Le Bourget, Paris (notice to importers, published July 1, 1932).

SAN JOSE SCALE RESTRICTIONS

IMPORTATION OF ALL LIVING PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF SAN JOSE SCALE

(Decree of Mar. 8, 1932, as amended by ministerial orders of Apr. 8, June 23, Aug. 2, Nov. 2, 1932, and July 23, 1933, and the decree of Apr. 5, 1933)

The entry into and transit through France are prohibited of living plants, and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other parts of plants), including fresh fruits, as well as the containers and packing materials serving, or having served, to transport such products, originating in or proceeding from the United States of America: *Provided*, That the above-named products, when intended for study and research, may be imported under permits granted by the Minister of Agriculture, who will prescribe the conditions of importation.

The same prohibition is applicable to other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) has been determined, namely: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, and the Union of South Africa.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF FRESH FRUITS

Certification of freedom from San Jose scale required

By derogation of the prohibition to enter fresh fruits into France from the above-named countries and the United States, in which San Jose scale is known to occur, the importation is authorized of certain categories of fruits maintained in the countries of origin in such a manner as to give every assurance that they are not carriers of *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, under the conditions and through the customs offices authorized by the Minister of Agriculture.

Plants and fresh fruits from countries not infested by San Jose scale

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by a competent administrative authority of the country of origin. If there is occasion to do so, orders of the Ministry of Agriculture will indicate the plants and parts of plants for which such a certificate is not required (decree of Apr. 5, 1933).

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

The decree of March 15, 1932, regulating that of March 8, 1932, as modified by the ministerial orders of April 8, May 9, June 23, August 2, and November 2, 1932, prescribes:

ARTICLE 1. The entry into France of fresh fruits originating in and proceeding from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, New Zealand, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America, is authorized on condition—

(a) That the products are accompanied by a phytosanitary inspection certificate, issued by competent authority of the country of origin, absolutely guaranteeing that the fruits are not carriers of San Jose scale.

(A notice to importers, published in the Journal Officiel of May 4, 1932, requires the shipper to obtain the certificate in duplicate, one copy to accompany the corresponding shipment, and the other to be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, 78 Rue de Varenne, Paris, under the stamp of the plant protection service. In this connection the French Minister of Agriculture will accept only certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for shipments of fresh fruits produced in and proceeding from the United States.)

(b) That a phytosanitary inspection be effected on the arrival of the fruits in France by an inspector of the service of plant protection, who will grant full

clearance if the fruits are found healthy or will order their destruction or relading in the contrary case.

ART. 2 *Citrus fruits*.—Until further notice citrus fruits are admitted into France on simple presentation of the certificate prescribed by article 1.

ART. 3. *Transit of plants and fresh fruits*.—This article has been modified and amplified by the order of July 24, 1933, as follows:

The transit through French territory of living plants and living parts of plants (including trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other plant parts, as well as fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries contaminated by San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) is authorized under the following conditions:

That transportation shall be effected in sealed cars; the products must be packed in substantial containers which do not permit leakage, shipment in bulk being prohibited; entry shall be made through the customs at Marseille, Bordeaux, Dunkerque, Le Havre, Kehl-Strasbourg, St. Louis, Cerbere, and Hendaye; no transshipment is permitted at the point of entry on a land frontier, and direct transshipment must be made from ship to car at maritime ports without storage on the dock.

Authorized ports of entry for fruits.—The entry into and transit through France of these fruits may take place only through the ports of Le Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille, and Dunkerque. (As amended by the decree of May 9, 1932.)

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

Since the decree of March 8, 1932, prohibits the importation into France of living plants or parts thereof from countries infested by San Jose scale, the phylloxera restrictions do not concern those countries insofar as living plants or parts thereof are concerned. The phylloxera regulations do not restrict the importation of seeds, but special restrictions are imposed on the importation of clover and grass seeds.

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

(Decree of July 13, 1922, art. 1)

The entry into and transit through France is prohibited of potatoes and leaves and refuse of that plant coming directly or indirectly from the United States of America, a country in which the existence of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) has been determined. The prohibition extends to cases, barrels, sacks, and other containers serving or having served to transport the above mentioned products.

IMPORTATION OF INFESTED PLANTS AND FRUITS PROHIBITED

The same prohibition is applicable to shipments of fruits and of plants other than potatoes, leaves, and refuse of that plant, as well as to material that has served to transport or contain them, when the presence of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* is determined in the said shipments. To that end they are subjected on their entry into France to a special examination.

(Since the importation of potatoes from the United States is prohibited on account of the Colorado potato beetle, the restrictions on account of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) are omitted.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

Although article 2 of the Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, provides for the importation of seeds without restriction from the standpoint of phylloxera, certain classes of seeds are placed under restriction to prevent the introduction of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

IMPORTATION OF DODDER SEEDS PROHIBITED

(Decree of Feb. 21, 1908)

The importation into France of seeds of the plant parasite, dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.), is prohibited.

That prohibition applies also to forage-crop seeds that upon inspection are found to contain dodder seeds; especially alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), red

clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), white clover (*T. repens* L.), alsike clover (*T. hybridum* L.) kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), and timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.).

Any mixture of seeds containing any of the above-mentioned species is passable under special inspection; but if that operation reveals the presence of *Cuscuta*, the entry of the mixture into France is prohibited.

The method of sampling alfalfa and clover seeds is prescribed in the order of March 10, 1903; the same order provides also for resampling and a second analysis. Circular no. 4020, August 13, 1910, provides for the removal of dodder seeds.

COLORING OF IMPORTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED REQUIRED

(Law of July 20, 1927)

The entry is prohibited, excluding warehouse and transit, of red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) seed that has not been artificially colored in the proportion of at least 5 percent, to disclose its foreign origin.

Seeds that have not been colored before exportation to France may be colored under the supervision of the Customs Service at the expense of the interested persons (decree of Nov. 18, 1927).

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF GRASS SEEDS

ARTICLE 1. *Prohibited grass seeds*.—The importation into France is prohibited of:

(1) Mixed grass seeds for forage purposes.

(2) Grass seeds intended for forage, but which are unfit for sowing.

ART. 2. *Unfit grass seeds*.—The following are deemed unfit for sowing:

(1) Grass seeds containing more than 5 percent of tender bromegrass (*Bromus mollis* L.) or of annual fescue grasses (*Festuca section vulpia*).

(2) Grass seeds that do not attain the following minimal percentages of purity and germinability:

Species	Purity	Germinability
	Percent	Percent
<i>Agrostis</i> spp., bentgrass.....	50	50
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L., meadow foxtail.....	50	45
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L., sweet vernal grass.....	70	50
<i>Avena elatior</i> = <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) Mert. and Koch, tall oatgrass.....	70	50
<i>Avena flavescens</i> = <i>Trisetum flavescens</i> (L.) Beauv., golden oatgrass.....	50	45
<i>Bromus pratensis</i> = <i>B. commutatus</i> Schrad., meadow bromegrass.....	70	50
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L., crested dogtail grass.....	80	60
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L., orchard grass.....	70	50
<i>Festuca orina</i> L., sheep's fescue.....	70	50
<i>Festuca pratensis</i> = <i>F. elatior</i> L., meadow fescue.....	80	60
<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> Mutel., various-leaved fescue.....	65	50
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L., velvet grass.....	40	60
<i>Lolium italicum</i> = <i>L. multiflorum</i> Lam., Italian ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L., English ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Lolium perenne</i> var. <i>pacii</i> Sturtev., Pacey ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L., timothy.....	80	70
<i>Poa nemoralis</i> L., wood meadow grass.....	70	50
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L., Kentucky bluegrass.....	70	50

Toleration for difference of analysis, 6 percent of the cultural value.

ART. 3. *Invoice and certificate of analysis*.—Shipments of the above-named grass seeds will enter France without other examination than the official sampling by the service for the repression of frauds when accompanied by—

(a) A duplicate of the seller's invoice indicating the exact botanical species and the percentages of purity and germinability;

(b) An international certificate of analysis, when it shall be instituted. Meantime, reports of analysis issued by a State station will be admitted.

ART. 4. In case of bad faith of shippers or importers, the privilege of delivery without inspection may be withdrawn. Moreover, the importer will be justiciable under the law of August 1, 1905, on frauds. Expenses of all kinds for the

control and inspection of grass seeds imported into France will be collected from the declarants by the customs in accordance with a tariff established by the Minister of Agriculture. Declarants will be required to permit the free drawing of samples of grass seeds necessary for control and analysis (law of Jan. 11, 1932; Journ. Off. Jan. 15, 1932).

SAMPLING OF GRAMINEOUS SEEDS

The decree of June 13, 1933, prescribes that in the application of the law of January 11, 1932, graminaceous forage-crop seeds declared for importation and unaccompanied by the documents mentioned in article 3 of that law, will be subject, prior to removal, and at the importer's expense, to inspection and analysis intended to verify their identity, purity, and germinability.

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CHESTNUT BLIGHT

The importation into and transit in France are prohibited of living plants, fruits, and seeds of chestnuts coming directly or indirectly from the Far East, as well as from countries which have not taken protective measures against the disease caused by the fungus *Endothia parasitica*.

Derogations from this prohibition may be authorized by the Minister of Agriculture (decree of Mar. 8, 1921).

NOTE.—Up to the present, since no country has taken sufficient protective measures (Italy excepted), this prohibition is applicable, until further orders, to all sources except Italy (letter of the Minister of Agriculture, Mar. 26, 1921).

ABIES, PICEA, PINUS, PSEUDOTSUGA, AND TSUGA IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The entry into France is prohibited of plants and parts of plants belonging to the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* as being capable of introducing the needle cast disease (*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae*) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930).

B. E. P. Q. 404

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

JUNE 13, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of British India has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge, foreign-information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended, and that of notification no. 580-240, of June 22, 1922, as amended, and was reviewed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, India.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts.

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

(Act No. II of 1914, The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved Feb. 3, 1914, as amended up to May 14, 1931)

The act empowers the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, to prohibit or regulate the importation into British India of any article or class of articles likely to cause the infection of any crop.

The act also empowers the local government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection, or destruction of such article or class of articles, and to impose penalties for infractions of the said rules.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants may not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail or by air, except as provided in article 2 of the notification of June 22, 1922, page 3.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation prohibited from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippines, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases of sugarcane (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 6 (1), p. 4).

Hevea rubber plants and seeds: Importation from America or West Indies prohibited except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, to prevent the introduction of *Fomes semitostus* Berk., *Sphaerostilbe repens* B. and Br., *Fusicladium macrosporum* Kuyper, and *Oidium heveae* Steinmann (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 7, p. 5).

Seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.), berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.), and cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): May not be imported by letter or sample mail otherwise than by sea, to prevent the introduction of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 8, p. 5).

Coffee plants, seeds, and beans (*Coffea* spp.): May not be imported except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for experimental planting, to prevent the introduction of insect pests, especially *Stephanoderes hampei* Hagedorn. (See exceptions in art. 9, notification of June 22, 1922, p. 5.)

Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, that has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or air, to prevent the introduction of various pests of cotton (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 11 (1), p. 5).

Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiana palmeri* Rose; Euphorbiaceae): Importation absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Grapholitha saltitans* Westwood.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Sugarcane intended to be grown under the supervision of the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by mail (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 2, p. 3).

Sugarcane from countries other than the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippines must be accompanied by an official inspection certificate (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 6 (2), p. 4).

Plants, other than fruits and vegetables for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane, may be imported by sea only at an authorized port, and after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, except as provided in article 3, notification of June 22, 1922, page 4, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate of competent authority affirming freedom from wart (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 4, p. 4).

Potatoes from Italy: Must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 4).

Rubber plants imported by sea: Must be accompanied by an official certificate that the estate on which the plants originated, or the individual plants, are free from specified plant pests (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 5).

Flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) may be imported only under a license from the Department of Agriculture of India (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 10, p. 5).

Cottonseed: May be imported by sea at the port of Bombay when accompanied by a certificate, as prescribed in article 11 (2) of the notification of June 22, 1922, page 5.

Cotton, including ginned cotton, droppings, strippings, fly, and other cotton-mill wastes, other than yarn wastes: See conditions under article 11 (2), paragraph 2, notification of June 22, 1922, and Notification No. 1581 of October 1, 1931, pages 5 and 6.

RULES ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS INTO BRITISH INDIA

(Notification no. 580-240, of June 22, 1922, as amended up to Feb. 4, 1935)

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. (a) "Official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin (United States Department of Agriculture).

(b) "Plant" means a living plant or part thereof, but does not include seeds.

(c) "Prescribed port" means any of the following ports, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dhanushkodi, Karachi, Madras, Negapatam, Rangoon, and Tuticorin.

(d) All provisions applying to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS BY LETTER OR SAMPLE POST PROHIBITED

ART. 2. No plant shall be imported into British India by letter or sample post; provided that sugarcane for planting, intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by such post.

IMPORTATION OF PLANT BY AIR PROHIBITED

ART. 2 A. No plant shall be imported into British India by air; provided that plants infested by living insects and intended for the introduction of such insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects.

IMPORTED PLANTS MUST BE FUMIGATED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 3. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane shall be imported into British India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas and at a prescribed port:

Provided that plants infested by living parasitized insects intended for the introduction of such parasites may be imported without such fumigation if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the imperial entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such parasites.

Provided also that in the case of plants imported direct by H. C. Javarayya, so long as he holds the post of director of horticulture, Mysore, such fumigation shall be dispensed with. He is personally responsible for the fumigation of such plants in the Bangalore fumigatorium.

POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED AGAINST WART

ART. 4. Potatoes shall not be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by—

(a) A declaration from the shipper stating fully in what country and district the potatoes were grown and guaranteeing that potato wart was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown; and

(b) An official certificate that no case of wart disease of potatoes has been known during the 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown.

ART. 5. Not applicable to the United States.

SUGARCANE RESTRICTIONS

ART. 6. (1) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely.

(2) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from any other country is prohibited, unless it is accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleyrodes, root disease (any form), pineapple disease (*Thielaviopsis ethaceticus*) *paradora* (De Seyn.) v. Hoeh., seroh, and cane gummosis; that it was obtained from a crop that was free from mosaic disease; and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export.

Provided that in the case of canes for planting imported direct by the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, by the secretary, Sugar Bureau, Pusa, or by G. Clarke, so long as he holds the appointment of agricultural chemist, United Provinces, and intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the importing officer in each case, such certificate shall be required only in respect of the freedom of the country of export from the Fiji disease of sugarcane.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF HEVEA FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ART. 7. Hevea rubber plants and seeds shall not be imported into British India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

ART. 8. Seeds of flax, berseem, and cotton shall not be imported by letter or sample post, otherwise than by sea.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF COFFEE

ART. 9. Coffee plants, coffee seeds, and coffee beans shall not be imported into British India except for experimental planting by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who shall take all measures necessary to insure that such coffee plants, beans, or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects. Provided that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply (a) to roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the prescribed form.

ART. 10. Flax seeds and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) shall not be imported into British India by sea unless the consignee produces before the collector of customs a license from the Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS

ART. 11. (1) Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, which has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or by air.

(2) Cottonseed shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purposes by designated officers in India, and shall not be so imported by such officer save at the port of Bombay and in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 pounds) in any one consignment and on condition that it will be fumigated with carbon disulphide on importation:

Provided, That if the cottonseed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government entomologist of the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Governor-General-in-Council may appoint and shall not be required to be refumigated unless such examination shows that to be necessary. (See also the notification of Oct. 1, 1931, Cotton from America. See below.)

ART. 12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to—

(1) The import of any article into Aden; or

(2) The bringing by sea or by air from one port or place in British India, not being in Aden, to another such port or place.

RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON FROM AMERICA

(Notification no. 1581—Agriculture, of Oct. 1, 1931)

Definition

ARTICLE 1. "Cotton" includes ginned cotton, and droppings, strippings, fly, and other waste products of a cotton mill, other than yarn waste, but does not include unginced cotton.

"American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

Entry of cotton by mail or baggage prohibited

ART. 2. American cotton shall not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail or as passengers' accompanied baggage, and shall not be imported by any other means save through the port of Bombay and subject to disinfection as prescribed by the Government of Bombay at the expense of the importer.

B. E. P. Q. 405 (Superseding B. P. Q. 302, Revised)

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

JUNE 26, 1936.

A revision of Circular B. P. Q. 302, revised, became necessary because the original San Jose scale decrees of the German Empire have been superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, and its regulatory order of November 26, 1931, and subsequent amendatory orders, restricting or prohibiting the importation of plants from the United States, among other countries, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple maggot, and providing for the entry of fresh fruits from the United States if found free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and the apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh).

This revised summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the German Ministry of Nourishment and Agriculture for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Germany.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts; and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The German texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

OBJECTS OF THE GERMAN PLANT-QUARANTINE DECREES

The plant-quarantine import restrictions of Germany are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Germany of phylloxera (*Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* Fitch), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.), carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana* Hbn.), injurious diseases and pests of flower bulbs and tubers, of conifers, of plants and parts of plants of the genus *Ulmus*, of the southern cottonwood (*Populus (canadensis) deltoides* Marshall), and of *Azalea indica* L.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Whereas the following summary includes references to the entire body of the effective plant-quarantine import restrictions of Germany, only the texts of the legislation affecting plants and plant products of the United States, either alone or among those of other countries, are included in this publication. References affecting products of the United States are indicated in the summary by footnote.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine:¹⁷ Importation prohibited from any country to prevent the introduction of phylloxera (decree of Oct. 31, 1879, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., p. 303, etc.). See page 5.

Living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all species, except cacti:¹⁷ Importation prohibited from the United States and certain other countries to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) (decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as subsequently amended; R. G. Bl., p. 303, etc.). See pages 6 and 9.

¹⁷ Affects products of the United States.

Potatoes from the United States:¹⁸ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree of Feb. 26, 1875, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., 135, etc.). See page 11.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, strawberries, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants; peelings and refuse of such products; sacks and other materials that have been used for packing or preserving such products: Importation and transit of the products from France prohibited (decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 13, 1932, p. 91).

Seeds of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link.):¹⁸ Importation prohibited from any country, to prevent the introduction of diseases of those trees (decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 11, 1929, p. 76). See page 13.

Plants of the following genera from any country:¹⁸ Fir (*Abies*), spruce (*Picea*), pine (*Pinus*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga*), and hemlock (*Tsuga*) (decree of June 3, 1930; R. G. Bl., I: 20, 1930, p. 188). See page 11.

Rooted carnations, cuttings and cut flowers from any country:¹⁸ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana* Hbn.) (decree of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 15, 1929, p. 83). Entry of carnation cut flowers prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year (decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 68, 1932, p. 492). See page 13.

Rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus*, and of the southern cottonwood (*Populus canadensis*) *deltoides* Marshall), and parts thereof from any country:¹⁸ Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of those plants (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 10, 1932, p. 63). See pages 12 and 13.

Living plants and fresh parts thereof from Portugal, Rumania, and Yugoslavia (decree of July 11, 1933, as amended; R. G. Bl., I, p. 468; R. Z. Bl., p. 353, etc.).

Wild plants: Importation prohibited of those named in articles 4 and 5 of the decree of March 18, 1936. See page 14.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Deciduous plants and parts thereof not specifically prohibited:¹⁹ Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the noninclusion of plants of *Ulmus* and *Populus deltoides* or parts thereof (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63). See pages 12 and 13.

Coniferous plants and parts thereof not specifically prohibited: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming the noninclusion of plants of *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Tsuga*, or parts thereof (decree of June 5, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 20, 1930, p. 188). See pages 11 and 12.

Rooted plants, the importation of which is not prohibited by special decrees, as indicated above: Shipments of restricted plants, only through authorized customs offices, from countries—

1. Adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a certificate affirming freedom of the shipment from phylloxera (decree of July 4, 1883).

2. Not adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration—¹⁹

(a) Obligating himself to pay the cost of inspection for phylloxera; and

(b) Commissioning the consignee or other person authorized by the shipper, and living in Germany, to pay that cost¹⁹ (notice of Aug. 23, 1887; R. G. Bl., p. 431). Shipments are subject to thorough inspection for freedom from grapevine roots or other parts of the grapevine and from phylloxera on arrival (decree of Apr. 7, 1887; R. G. Bl., p. 155). The fee for the inspection of rooted plants is at the rate of 0.01 reichsmark per 1 kg net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 reichsmark (decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl., p. 203).

Cacti, trees, shrubs, plants, and parts thereof not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs (except when prohibited by other regulations):²⁰ Shipments subject to thorough inspection for San Jose scale on arrival (decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as amended; R. G. Bl. I: 74, 1931,

¹⁸ See footnote 17.

¹⁹ See footnote 17.

²⁰ See the decree of June 3, 1930, pp. 11–12; decree of Mar. 28, 1929, p. 13; decree of Feb. 2, 1932, p. 13; and decree of Mar. 18, 1936, p. 14.

p. 670, etc., and Rundschriften des R. M. f. E. u. L. an Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258). See page 9, class B.

Azalea indica, plants of, from any source: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from specified pests and diseases (decree of Nov. 9, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 75, 1932, p. 528).

Fresh fruits from certain countries must be imported in the original pack only and are subject to inspection for San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) on arrival at the port of entry²¹ (decree of Nov. 3, 1931; circular of Nov. 26, 1931; decree of July 8, 1932; etc.). See page 7.

Fresh cherries from any source:²¹ To prevent the introduction of the European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from that pest (decree of Apr. 27, 1929; R. G. Bl. I, 1929, p. 92). See page 14.

Potatoes from countries other than the United States and France: To prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from that disease (decree of Mar. 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 6, 1930).

Fresh vegetables of all kinds, aerial parts of plants, except fruits, from France, whose entry and transit are not prohibited by article 1 of the decree of February 23, 1932 (see list under "Importation prohibited"), may be imported from March 15 to November 15 of each year under certificate of origin in uninfested land and phytosanitary certificate (decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 13, 1932, p. 91).

Subterranean parts of plants, seeds (except those of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea excelsa*), tropical fruits, cereals, and vegetables for food and other purposes (including fresh mushrooms)²¹ (decree of Nov. 17, 1934; Z 1101-681, II; see p. 10), drugs and raw materials for technical and medicinal purposes from the United States, except as prohibited by other regulations, are not restricted by the decree of November 3, 1931, and the circular of November 26, 1931, as amended. (See p. 9, class C.) However, subterranean parts of plants, with the same exceptions, are subject to the phylloxera restrictions; and bulbs, corms, and tubers also are subject to the certification requirements of the decree of July 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 24, 1930, page 204. See page 9, class C.

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

In accordance with the provisions of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the importation into Germany is prohibited of grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, especially of branches and foliage.

IMPORTATION OF GRAPES PERMITTED

Table grapes may be imported when packed without grapevine leaves in boxes, cases, baskets, or well-headed barrels, easy to inspect.

Wine grapes and grape marc may be imported only when packed in tightly closed barrels (decree of Oct. 31, 1879; R. G. Bl., p. 303; and decree of July 4, 1883; R. G. Bl., p. 153, etc.).

SHIPPERS DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Shipments of rooted plants and parts thereof, other than grapes, the entry of which is not prohibited by the San Jose scale and apple maggot and other special quarantines, must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and by a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, as follows:

The shipper's declaration shall:

1. Affirm that the entire contents of the shipment proceed from his establishment.
2. Indicate the receiving point and address of the consignee.
3. Affirm that no grapevines are included in the shipment.
4. State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots.
5. Bear the signature of the shipper.

²¹ See footnote 17.

The phylloxera certificate shall affirm:

1. That the plants were taken from ground separated from grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.
2. That the ground itself contains no grapevines.
3. That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant.
4. That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their complete extirpation had been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of 3 years, thus insuring the complete destruction of phylloxera and roots (decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., p. 153, etc.).

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE MAGGOT

The original San Jose scale decree of February 5, 1898, prohibited the importation into Germany of all living plants or parts thereof from the United States, but the edict of May 8, 1907, now superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended, and the circular of November 26, 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670, and Rundschreiben des R. M. f. E. u. L. and die Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258), group plants into class A, entry absolutely prohibited; B, importation conditional; and C, importation unrestricted; and they prescribe that fresh fruits may be imported only when found free from San Jose scale and apple maggot.

Decree of November 3, 1931, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) (R. G. Bl., I, p. 670; R. Z. Bl., p. 362), as amended by those of July 8, 1932 (R. G. Bl., I, p. 351; R. Z. Bl., p. 270), and April 20, 1933 (R. G. Bl., p. 230; R. Z. Bl., p. 277).

IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ARTICLE 1. (1) To prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), the importation is prohibited, until further notice, of living plants and fresh parts thereof from America, Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania), Austria, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Iraq (Mesopotamia), and the Union of South Africa.

(2) The same prohibition applies to the containers and articles of any kind that have served for packing or storing such plants or parts of plants.

PROVISION FOR ENTRY SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

(3) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, in cooperation with the Federal Minister of Finance, may prescribe that the importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from the countries named in paragraph 1, against which the suspicion of San Jose scale exists, be permitted through certain customs offices and on condition that an inspection of the shipment at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, reveals no infestation or suspicion of infestation by that pest.

FRESH FRUITS MAY BE IMPORTED ONLY THROUGH AUTHORIZED PORTS AND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES

ART. 2. (1) Fresh fruits (deciduous) and fresh refuse of fruits,²² that originate in the countries named in paragraph 1 of article 1, until further notice, may be imported only through customs offices designated by the Federal Government, in the original packages alone,²³ and only on condition that as a re-

²² The regulations on the importation of fresh fruits and refuse thereof apply also to the importation of nuts, oranges, mandarins, lemons, and other citrus fruits. Both mature and immature (ripe and unripe) nuts are to be inspected if green husks still adhere to them (R. F. M. of Mar. 15, 1934, Z 1101-216 II; R. Z. Bl. p. 168—R. F. M. of Mar. 27 and Apr. 9, 1934, Z 1101-246 II, 275 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 212, 244—R. F. M. of July 4, 1934, Z 1101-483 II).

²³ The importation of fresh fruits and fresh refuse thereof from Austria and Hungary is permitted in bulk also, on condition that the shipments are accompanied by certificates of origin and health issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin and the other conditions of the decree of Nov. 3, 1931, are complied with. The

sult of an inspection of the shipment for San Jose scale at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, and in the case of those originating in the United States and Canada, also for the apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), no infestation or suspicion of infestation is found.

(See also regulations under pt. II, decree of Nov. 3, 1931, on the entry of dried fruits, and the so-called southern fruits and on the inspection of imported fruits, p. 10.)

EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED FOR

ART. 3. (1) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to the provisions of articles 1 and 2 under necessary safeguards.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DECREE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1931

(Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, II 41258)

1. IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS AND FRESH PARTS OF PLANTS

Classification of plants for importation

Living plants and fresh parts thereof are divided into three groups according to their species:

NOTE 1. No restrictions apply under these regulations, apart from the cases covered by article 4 and those covered by the circular of January 31, 1934—II/Z—242, to:

(a) The importation of bouquets and cut flowers (not potted plants) brought in by travelers, not for commercial purposes (R. F. M., Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101-161 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 267).

(b) The importation of funeral wreaths, bouquets, and cut flowers (not potted plants) which are brought in personally for the decoration of graves and coffins, family reunions, religious festivals, and the like (R. F. M. of Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101-161 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 267).

(c) The importation of blackberries, bilberries, raspberries, red whortleberries, and wild strawberries in restricted frontier traffic from Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia (R. F. M. of Aug. 29, 1932, Z 1101-911 II; of Oct. 2, 1933, Z 1101-308 II; and of Feb. 5, 1934, Z 1101-53 II).

1. Plants and parts of plants that are unconditionally excluded from importation (A).

2. Plants and parts of plants whose importation is conditionally permitted (B).

3. Plants and parts of plants that may be imported without restriction (C).

Dried plants are classed as living plants

Plants and parts of plants in the dry state also are to be regarded as fresh and are to be treated as living plants.

The three classes of plants

A. Those unconditionally excluded from importation are living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all kinds (except cacti); also seedlings and plants, as well as parts thereof, such as twigs, scions, layers, cuttings, etc. In this group are included all deciduous fruit trees and shrubs, as well as nut and ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds.

B. The importation is to be permitted, insofar as other regulations do not prohibit (for example, the prohibition of importation of conifers, rooted carnations, and carnation cuttings), of cacti, as well as plants not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs and parts thereof, on condition that they are

said certificate must affirm that the shipment was inspected and found free from San Jose scale, and that in the locality in which the shipment originated San Jose scale had not hitherto appeared (R. F. M. of Aug. 8, 1932, Z 1101-833 II). On the importation of such consignments from Hungary, the railroad cars containing the goods must bear on each side door an unbroken seal with the impression "M. Kir. Novenyvedelmi Szolgalat Budapest."

As for consignments of fruit declared to be of origin in a European country, the country of origin must always be established, according to the provision of pt. II, no. 5, of the Anleitung für die Zollabfertigung.

not packed with plants of class A, and that inspection by a technical official at the port of entry does not establish any infestation or suspicion of infestation with San Jose scale.

C. Importation unrestricted: Until further notice, except as prohibited by other regulations (for example, importation of potatoes and diseased flower bulbs and tubers is prohibited) all subterranean parts of plants, all kinds of seeds (except those prohibited by special quarantines), tropical fruits (except citrus fruits), cereals, and vegetables for food and as luxuries, drugs and technical raw material for medicinal purposes, and raw material for technical manufacture.

Shipments that include plants of the different groups are subject, in their entirety, to the conditions of the most restricted group.

For plants of group A the right is reserved, in individual cases, for special reasons, to permit exceptions to the import prohibition, when guaranties are given against the introduction of San Jose scale.

The provisions of these regulations apply to living plants and fresh parts thereof, but not to fruit, brought in as baggage by passengers (travelers).

Fresh mushrooms placed in class C

The order of November 17, 1934; Z 1101—681 II, prescribes that fresh mushrooms are to be regarded as vegetables for food purposes in the sense of group C of the circular of November 26, 1931. Consequently that product is exempt from the import prohibitions of the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended.

Importation permitted only through authorized ports

The importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof, insofar as it is permitted, may be effected only through customs offices that have been authorized for the entry of fruit.²⁴

2. IMPORTATION OF FRESH DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND FRESH REFUSE OF SUCH FRUITS

Inspection of imported fruits

The inspection of imported fruits for the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) is to be carried out in accordance with "Instructions for the inspection of plants, fruits, and potatoes on entry", as presented in the circular of July 1, 1931—II 40305. The inspection may be entrusted only to technical specialists who have had thorough instruction in the microscopic characteristics of San Jose scale.

Dried fruits unrestricted

Dried fruits of any kind, and dried refuse of fruits, regardless of the degree of desiccation, are not subject to the provisions of this decree, nor do they apply to fruit brought in by passengers as baggage for their own needs during the journey (as amended by the circular of January 31, 1934—II: 2242).

The so-called southern fruits, including raisins, pineapples, bananas, etc., are not to be regarded as fruit in the sense of this decree. Citrus fruits are now placed under the same restrictions as deciduous fruits.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Decree of Feb. 26, 1875)

Importation from the United States into Germany is prohibited of potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato refuse, as well as of sacks and other containers that have been used for packing potatoes. This prohibition does not apply to potatoes carried on vessels as ships' stores.

The importation of dried potatoes also is prohibited (order of Mar. 8, 1900).

The importation of sweetpotatoes is not restricted (order of Aug. 19, 1906).

The importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles, at any stage of their life history, are prohibited. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions from this prohibition (decree of Oct. 7, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 69, 1932, p. 496).

²⁴ The list of authorized ports is too long for inclusion in this circular.

Importation must be made through authorized ports (decree of May 20, 1935; R. M. Bl., p. 518). Article 3 of the decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl., page 203, referring to fees for the inspection of rooted plants, potatoes, and fruits on importation is applicable as follows: The fee for the inspection of cherries is at the rate of 0.003 reichsmark per 1 kilo net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 reichsmark.

IMPORTATION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTS RESTRICTED

The entry of coniferous plants of the following genera is prohibited until further notice: *Abies* (fir), *Picea* (spruce), *Pinus* (pine), *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*, or parts thereof.

The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed only with each other, and unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from plants of the above-mentioned genera or of parts thereof. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition. Transit shipment under customs supervision is permitted (decree of June 3, 1930, R. G. Bl. I, No. 20, 1930, p. 188).

(The phrase "The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed with each other" is understood to mean that coniferous plants, other than those named above, will not be permitted entry unless those of a single genus are packed by themselves, or unless those of several genera, other than those named above, are packed together. In other words, coniferous plants of the genera above named, and nonconiferous plants, may not be included in any shipment of coniferous plants offered for importation under the provisions of this decree.)

IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS AND CORMS RESTRICTED

The entry of flower bulbs and corms is not allowed, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from the following plant diseases or insect pests: Yellow disease (*Bacterium (Pseudomonas) hyacinthi* Wakk.), Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia bulborum* (Wakk.) Rehm.), black rot of bulbs (*Sclerotium (Rhizoctonia) tuliparum* (Kleb.) Whetzel and Arthur), fire disease (*Botrytis (parasitica) tulipae* (Lib.) E. F. Hopkins), Penicillium rot (*Penicillium* sp.), eelworm disease of bulbs (*Anguillulina (Tylenchus) dipsaci* (Kuhn) Cerv. and v. Ben.), greater and lesser narcissus flies (*Merodon* spp. and *Eumerus* spp.), and the bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bvd.).

Transit through Germany under customs supervision is permitted (decree of July 7, 1930; B. G. Bl. I; 24, 1930, p. 204).

IMPORTATION OF ELM AND SOUTHERN POPLAR PROHIBITED

The importation of rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus* and of the Canadian poplar (*Populus (canadensis) deltoides* Marshall), as well as of cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts of such plants, is prohibited until further notice.

The importation of other deciduous plants than those named in article 1, or cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts thereof, is permitted only when the consignment is accompanied by a certificate in the German language and that of the country of origin, affirming that the shipment was inspected and that it does not contain plants or parts thereof above mentioned.

The Imperial Minister of Agriculture can make exceptions to these provisions.

The direct transit of the above-mentioned plants and their parts is permitted under customs supervision (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63).

IMPORTATION OF PINE AND SPRUCE SEEDS PROHIBITED

The importation into Germany of pine and spruce seeds and of pine and spruce cones containing seeds (tariff no. 95) is prohibited as of March 15, 1929 (decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 11, 1929, p. 76).

Amended by the decree of September 13, 1929 (R. G. Bl., I: 35, 1929, p. 147), to prohibit the importation into Germany of seeds, and of cones containing seeds of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and of the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link) only: *Provided*, That these seeds may be imported into Germany, in exceptional cases, if the importer has obtained an import permit from the German Minister of Agriculture. Until further notice, no permit is required to import the seeds of other species of pine or spruce (*Pinus* or *Picea*).

IMPORTATION OF CARNATIONS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana* Hbn.), the entry of rooted carnations and carnation cuttings is prohibited until further notice. The entry of cut flowers of carnations also is prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year.

The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition.

The unrestricted transit through Germany of the above-named plants under customs supervision is permitted (decrees of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 15, 1929, p. 83; decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 68, 1932, p. 492).

IMPORTATION OF FRESH CHERRIES RESTRICTED

The importation of fresh cherries attacked or suspected of being attacked by the maggot of the European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.) is prohibited until further notice. Shipments of this fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the communal authorities of the place of origin and by a sanitary certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, vouching for the freedom of the fruit from the maggot of the cherry fruit fly. Shipments will be inspected at the port of entry. Transit shipment through Germany under customs supervision is permitted (decree of Apr. 27, 1929, R. G. Bl., I, 1929, p. 92).

IMPORTATION OF WILD PLANTS PROHIBITED

(Decree of Mar. 18, 1936; R. G. Bl., No. 25, Mar. 23, 1936)

The object of this decree is to protect wild plants and animals from wanton destruction or injury. Article 6 prescribes as follows:

ART. 6. It is forbidden to carry, to send, to hold for sale, to import or export, to turn over to others, to acquire, to take in custody, or to deal in plants and parts of plants of the protected species named in article 4 or of the fresh or dried protected plant parts named in article 5.

Fully protected plants named in article 4

1. *Pteretis struthiopteris*=*Struthiopteris germanica*, ostrich fern.
2. *Phyllitis scolopendrium* Newman=*Scolopendrium vulgare* Smith, harts-tongue.
3. *Osmunda regalis* L., royal fern.
4. *Stipa pennata* L., feathergrass.
5. *Lilium martagon* L., turban or turkscap lily.
6. *Fritillaria meleagris* L., snakeshead.
7. *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L., common daffodil.
8. Orchids, adder's grass, Orchidaceae of the following genera and species: *Cypripedium calceolus* L., *Cephalanthera*, *Nigritella*, *Platanthera*, *Ophrys*, *Limodorum abortivum* (L.) Swartz, *Orchis*.
9. *Dianthus caesius* Smith, Cheddar pink.
10. *Anemone narcissiflora* L., narcissus-flowered anemone.
11. *Anemone alpina* L., alpine anemone, including the yellow subspecies *A. sulphurea* L.
12. *Anemone silvestris* L., wood anemone.
13. *Aquilegia* spp., all native species.
14. *Pulsatilla* spp., all native species.
15. *Adonis vernalis* L., spring adonis.
16. *Nymphaea alba* L., white waterlily.
17. *Dictamnus albus* L., white dittany.
18. *Daphne* spp., all native species.

19. *Eryngium maritimum* L., seaholly.
20. *Cyclamen europeum* L., European cyclamen.
21. *Primula auricula* L.
22. *Digitalis ambigua* Murr. and *D. lutea* L., foxgloves.
23. *Gentiana acaulis* L., *G. elusii* P. and S., *G. kochiana* P. and S., *G. ciliata* L., *G. pycnanthanthe* L., *G. lutea* L.
24. *Leontopodium alpinum* L., edelweiss.

Partially protected plants named in article 5

The underground parts (rhizomes, bulbs) or the rosettes of wild plants of the following species:

1. *Convallaria majalis* L., lily-of-the-valley.
2. *Scilla* spp., all native species of squill.
3. *Muscari* spp., all native species of grape-hyacinth.
4. *Galanthus nivalis* L., snowdrop.
5. *Leucojum vernum* L., spring snowflake.
6. *Gladiolus* spp., all native species.
7. *Helleborus niger* L., Christmas-rose.
8. *Saxifraga* spp., all rosette-bearing species of saxifrage.
9. *Primula* spp., all native species of primrose.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Ariel Castillo.....	Brownsville, Tex....	1 orange.....	\$1
Mauricio Tudon.....	do.....	4 avocados with seed.....	1
Abel Lozano.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	1
Rafaela R. de Martinez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
R. G. Perez.....	do.....	2 avocado seeds.....	1
Jose Charles.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	1
A. A. Spacek.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Joe Pena.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Cruz Sanchez.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Rafael Barron.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Margarita Delgado de Martinez.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
H. Harris.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
G. R. Luna.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
Manuel Alonzo, Jr.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Marcela Garza.....	do.....	2 avocado seeds.....	1
Higinio Hernandez.....	do.....	5 avocado seeds.....	1
Lina Perez.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Pedro Ceron.....	do.....	6 plants.....	1
Mrs. Concepcion Zavaleta.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Victor Romeo.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Simon Fernandez.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Refugio Campos.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Ezequiel Cisneros.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Guadalupe Mejia.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1
M. G. Hinojosa.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
C. C. Gonzales.....	do.....	4 mangoes.....	1
Andres Cardova.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Oscar Garcia.....	do.....	5 stalks sorghum cane.....	1
George Samuels.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
T. H. Gonzales.....	Eagle Pass, Tex....	4 mangoes, 9 plums, 2 oranges, 16 haws, 19 apricots, 3 peaches, and 1 mamey.....	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Florentine Sesa.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	1 mango.....	\$1
Julio G. Ginis.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Henry Calabas.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Rosa Corredor.....	do.....	1 mango and 2 mango seeds.....	1
E. N. Garza.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Jose Sombrano.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1
Jose Najera.....	El Paso, Tex.....	7 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. I. H. Thomas.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	135 pounds cottonseed cake.....	1
Christoval Valdez.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 avocado with seed.....	1
Mrs. S. G. Leggett.....	do.....	3 plants.....	1
Jesus Garcia.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Manuel Quintenello.....	do.....	4 mameys.....	1
Mrs. L. V. Ramirez.....	do.....	7 mangoes.....	1
Marrina Valdez.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
Mrs. Trinidad Mesa.....	do.....	2 avocados, 2 oranges, and 3 sapotes.....	1
Todoro Romus.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Pascual Malacara.....	do.....	2 oranges and 2 sweet limes.....	1
Roman Beltran.....	do.....	1 avocado with seed.....	1
Concepcion Estrada.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1
Jose N. Garcia.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
Rodolfo Mendiola.....	do.....	6 avocados.....	1
Jesus Pena.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Estoben Morales.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
H. Z. Schmidt.....	do.....	4 mangoes and 12 avocados.....	1
S. F. Franco.....	do.....	1 plant and 1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Felipe Cienero.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Mrs. Maria de la Rosa.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Garino Hernandez.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mateo Ferrazano.....	do.....	18 avocados and 4 mangoes.....	1
Esther Gonzales.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Daniel Canales.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
J. W. Cosner.....	do.....	8 avocados.....	1
Mrs. Juano Jarso.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Marceleno Trijo.....	do.....	do.....	1
Mrs. E. H. Garcia.....	do.....	do.....	1
Maria Martinez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Carmen Costello.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Josephia de Pena.....	do.....	3 plants.....	1
Mrs. M. A. de Guina.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Joseph Ramos.....	do.....	2 ounces cottonseed.....	(1)
L. W. Garrett.....	do.....	6 avocados and 1 mango.....	1
Mrs. Carmen Gonzales.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Maria Torres.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Mrs. Porfiria Ramos.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Alex Elizando.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Matilda Torchin.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Pon. Ramirez.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1
Mrs. Manuella Gonzales.....	do.....	2 oranges, 2 mangoes, and 16 apricots.....	1
Mrs. Manuela Guajardo.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
I. Villareal.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Olivo Alejandro.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Alvaro Gutierrez.....	do.....	do.....	1
Mrs. P. Hernandez.....	do.....	do.....	1
Mrs. A. Villareal.....	do.....	8 avocados and 1 mango.....	1
Patrino Mendoza.....	do.....	8 avocados.....	1
Bonny Pilgrim.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Tito Olivares.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Chon Basquez.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Antonio U. Suafin.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Paula Sifuentes.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1
Mrs. Rosa Cantu.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Mrs. Ricarda Contrera.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Aida Perez.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Leopold Ruiz.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1
A. Ramirez de Luna.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Ramona S. Santos.....	do.....	8 plants.....	1
Natalia Martinez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
L. Segarde.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Mrs. Elvira Jarnes.....	do.....	do.....	1
Mrs. Celestine Ruiz.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
Mrs. Rosa Rubio.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Jesus Gutierrez.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
Mrs. Francisco Garza.....	do.....	2 pears.....	1
Delia Salinas.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Mrs. Elaisa Guerara.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Francisco Rodriguez.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1

1 No fine collected, as the woman had no money.

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